

Dr. Herbert M. Howe.



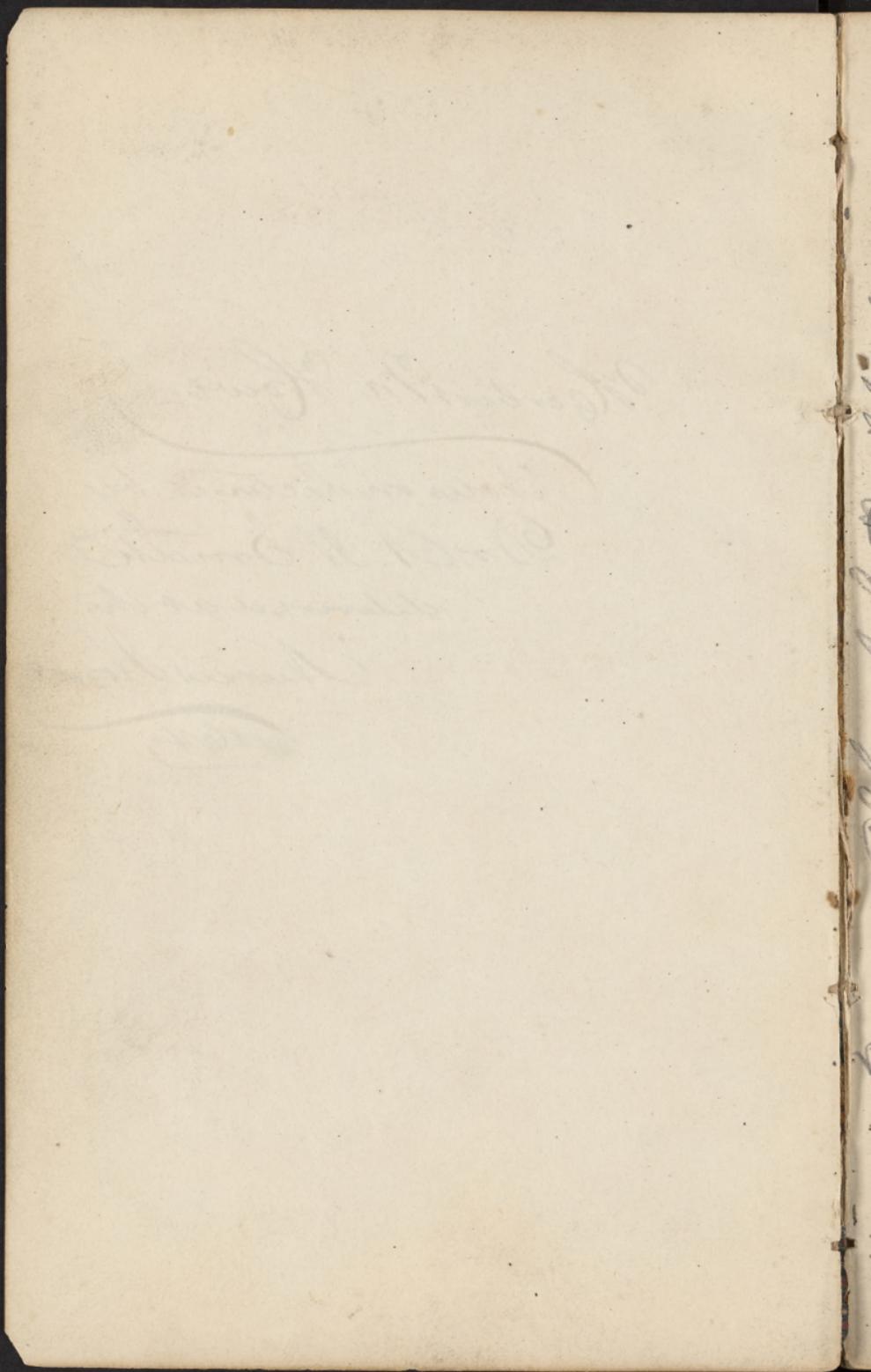
Herbert M. Howe.

Notes on lectures by
Dr. A. H. Smith.

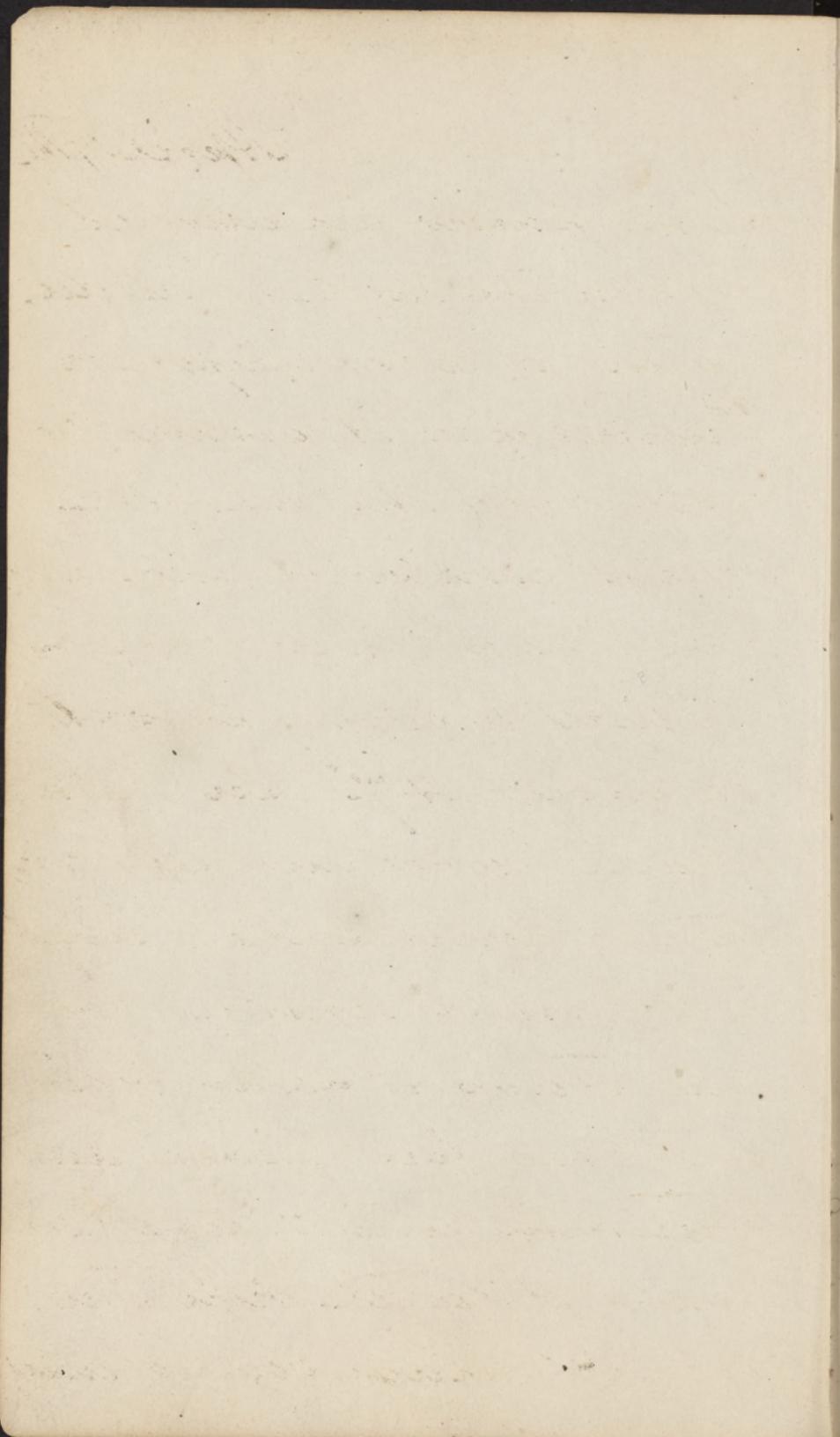
delivered at the

Nurses' Home

1864



22753 Myrs affea L. B. Atkis



April 19th.

Labor pains are always felt in the back. The duration of labor except in Pimpura is generally about four hours. Dr. Mugs computes the number of pains usually attending a case of labor to be about 47. In Pimpura labor usually continues some fifteen, and even more hours. The first stage of labor begins with the first pain and continues until the os is fully dilated when the second stage begins and

lasts until the child
is upseil. The third
and last stage has its
beginning after the birth
of the child and continu-
es until the Placenta
and membranes are
delivered. The Sphinct-
ers frequently become
relaxed during the first
stage of Labor. from this
cause the involuntary
evacuation of the Blad-
der often leads the pa-
tient and nurse to be-
lieve that the Bay of Na-
tus has been ruptured
and its contents dis-

charged. Therefore the ^{Phys.}
ician should not take the
statement of either upon
this fact until he has ver-
ified it by an examina-
tion. Introduce the hand
into the Vulva during a pain,
but do not make the ex-
amination until after the
pain has ceased. Never
converse with the patient,
or anyone else, during the
examination. If the bow-
els have not lately been opened,
give either an enema, or
a dose of Castor Oil during
the first stage of Labor. Cas-
tor Oil by causing peristal-

tic actions of the bowels is
instrumental in helping
the uterus to contract.

R Mag-Sulph 3*ij*

Triachi 3*ij*

Q Aqua 0*ij*

This is a very good stim-
ulating emmena which
may be used if the pa-
tient cannot take oil.
Have the patient walk
during the first stage of
labor. She should not
be in bed nor should she
sit much.

R Laudan. qts XI.

Q Aqua 3*ij*

R S Injects per the rectum.

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205457

In the first stage we of-
ten have Involution of the
uterus. This is general-
ly due to a universal
lowering of the vital
forces. we must there-
fore stimulate. Brandy
should be given in doses
of either a Teaspoonful
or two. Ergot should
not be given. it causes
such tremendous con-
tractions that as a conse-
quence the uterus might
be ruptured. The patient
must not bear down in
the first stage of labor.
it does no good and

only sever to fatigue. Generally the first feature of the second stage is the rupture of the membranes. Sometimes the accoucheur must rupture the bag himself. This he must not do until the os is fully dilated. If the membranes are to be ruptured it should be done at the beginning of a pain. The pains, after the rupture, will increase in number and force. They are now known as "bearing down pains." The patient's feelings now change. She becomes more

determined and vigorous.
We must tell her to bear down
during her pains. To do this
well she must have her
feet against the bed post,
and hold her breath.
A small pillow should
be placed between the pa-
tient's knees. This prevents
the irritation which would
follow the friction of the
one upon the other. At
this stage the patient must
not be left. Never leave
the patient while the
head is pressing upon
the ^{Perineum} ~~Pecten~~ - we
must then stay at her

hips. which place must
not be left under any cir-
cumstances. The left hand
must be placed upon
the rigid Perineum &
pressure must be made
upwards and forward.
We must now direct the
woman's bearing down
efforts. with a finger of
the right hand introduc-
ed into the Vulva, touch-
ing the child's head we
may ascertain the com-
ing on of a pain before
even the patient is aware
of it. we should then
tell the woman to bear

down or to cease doing
so. After the head is
born, place a napkin
under it, and another
beneath the woman's hips,
in order to absorb any
discharge that may
take place. Now that
the head is born we shd.
ascertain whether or
not the cord is wrap-
ped around the neck.
If the child does not
breathe we should wash
its face with cold water
and also wash out the
mouth - pushing the
tongue downwards.

forwards. Strike the
nates smartly &c. The
child must be wrapped
up in a napkin imm-
ediately after being born.
No inspection of the child
must be made until
after the mother has been
made comfortable. The
child should be placed
upon its right side at the
hips of the mother, near
enough to leave the cord
long. The abdomen of the
mother should be press-
ed upon and friction
made upon it until the
Uterus has contracted com-

pletely and the bandage applied. It is well to pass two ligatures upon the cord. The first three fingers breadth from the umbilicus & the second an eighth of an inch from the first. After the Placenta has been delivered the hand must be pressed upon the abdomen and friction made. The Placenta must not be allowed to remain in the vagina even for a minute for it acts thus mainly as a Tampon and a blood may

collect and coagulate with
whatever uterine. The tract-
ion made upon the Pla-
centa should be slight.
A snapkin should be wrapped
round around the Placenta
about its delivery. Very
little traction can be made
upon the cord as it is
frequently very fragile.
After the delivery of the
Placenta and membranes
we must ascertain whether
or not any clot remains
in the vagina. In a
majority of cases a clot
or clots will be found.
These must be broken

up, by the index finger
if possible, if not, the
whole hand must be
introduced, and the
closs unvoved. Always
examining the placenta
and membranes after
their delivery - we can
thus find if any portion
be left in the uterus or
vagina. If but a small
portion be undelivered
and the patient remain
comfortable for an hour
or so - we need not seek
to remove the remainder,
it will be well to tell the
nurse under these cir-

circumstances that some of
the membranes do yet to
be detached and that
you may expect them to be
expelled before long. In re-
moving an adherent Pla-
centa we should use the
cord as a guide and not
as a tractor.

Post Partum Hemorrhage.
There is always a gush of
blood either following the
birth of the child or the de-
livery of the Placenta. From
this we need fear nothing.
As symptoms of Intern-
al Hemorrhage we have

the physical signs - such as enlargement of the uterus - she also feels soft and doughy and it is difficult to ascertain the outline of it in the abdominal cavity. If the bowels contract at all and there be coagula in it - it will take a rounded form. In addition to these signs we have the characteristic appearances of the patient. She will become pallid - will call for water - will want to be fanned - will want

to be raised up in bed-
and she gasps fearfully.
This sign is perfectly path-
ognomonic in coagulæ
patients for the uterus is al-
most always the cause
of this internal humor.
Hence the indication
is now to remove any
thing that may be in
the uterus. This must be
done despite any threats
or admonitions either from
the patient or other pros-
pect. When feeling after
coagula in the left hand
must firmly grasp the
fundus of the uterus for

This is very ~~un~~insensible, and
by our pressure, the fingers
might be pushed
all the way to the ~~tip~~ tip.

~~Strain~~ ^{up} This hand
grasping the fundus
assists in the contract-
ion of the uterus. Better
if it will not be avoid-
ed by this stimulus we
must employ it - which
is a very certain resort.
We should carry up a
lump about as large as
a goose egg. This will
immediately cause the
contraction and our
hand and ice will be

expelled at the same time.
In the case of Hemorrhage
we will allow the patient
to recumbent as little
as possible - we must
either raise the foot of
the bed in order that what
blood is circulating may
gravitate to the Brain -
After being on his
Prone after Hemorrhage -
If after Hemorrhage we
desire to stimulate we
may employ either Brandy
or Milk Punch. The
Brandy may be given in
large doses under these
circumstances. If

Milk should be used in
water and be given
in combination with it.
This will prevent the co-
agulation of the milk
due to the acidity of the
stomach. If the wo-
men have Hemor-
rhoids they may easily
be pressed within the
Sphincter immediate-
ly after Labor, when the
muscular system is
relaxed. This should
be done for it makes the
confinement more com-
fortable. It is well to
place a clypeus in

and the "Bandage." The
Bandage should be from
a foot to a foot and a
half or two feet in width
according to the height
of the patient well. It should
reach from the Trochan-
ters to the lower ribs.

The bandage should al-
ways be next to the skin.
This is very essential.
After labor the patient
must have two spil-
lows for every twenty four
hours - after that the
head may be more
elevated if the womb
is engorged. The

the rim must be placed down-
ward, and not be turned
over the Uterus, for on
this rap the rim over find
blood which is very per-
plesk or and is very nu-
tral no concern - but
if this be far bloody or
run on it will may
not assured that co-
agula are retained
either within the Uterus
or Vagina or Under the
circumstances in the pa-
tient should not be
left - but the accouche-
eur should stay by her
watching her sympt-

oms and look for the
spontaneous expulsion
of coagula except the symptoms
of Internal Hemorrhage
have follow the Bandage
must be removed and the
hand introduced into the
Vagina and the coagula
removed. The child
must be put to the breast
immediately. This must
be insisted upon. The
nurse must be enjoined
upon not to allow the
patient to rise from her
pillow for twenty four
hours. This order must
be scrupulously carried

out if the bowels are to be moved. a Bed pan must be employed.

Sore Vulva. The Vulva is often very sore after delivery. This may be relieved by a wash of equal parts of Whisky and Water.

After Pains. Without after pains are very severe no interference need be made. if they are we may use the following-

R Chloriform. gtt's v

Tinct. Celand. $\beta\beta$

$\beta\beta$ Aqua $\beta\beta$

Retention of Urine.

This we frequently have to combat after delivery. The urine must always be drawn off, by some means at the first visit after delivery. The Catheter should be employed generally, but if the woman be very nervous and the employment of the instrument be obnoxious to her we should try other means. The Bladder may sometimes be evacuated by the application of clothes wrung out in hot water placed over the Pubes. The hands

spay be plunged into
hot water this will
sometimes cause urin-
ation - Aody project-
ions into the rectum will
frequently relieve irrita-
bility of the neck of the
Bladder - one of the Blas-

der Sleep - The patient
must have some sleep
during the twenty four
hours following deliv-
ery - The room must
be kept perfectly quiet
for two or three days -
The patient must have
no visitors nor any
kind of excitement -

If these measures do not
procure sleep some mild
Soporifics may be em-
ployed - such as the Blood
of the Rockia - and the
Rockia is not a secretion,
but merely a hemorrhag-
ic discharge from the
Uterus - Excessive Lochial
discharge may result
from a state of debility
of elevating tonic con-
triction - it may result
from an hemorrhagic
diathesis - or lastly, and
most frequently it is
caused by different
involution of the uterus

connected with this excessive discharge then woman has headache and sweats profusely. The indications in this state is either of some of the Chalybrates ^{his state} as the ^R Tinct. Ferri. Chl cibet.

or Ext. Ergot. H. aape. or S. Tart. 40 drops in water.

There is sometimes a suspicion of the Socia - This is a mere symptom of other disease which must be treated. The lochia may become very offensive. To remedy this we may employ Labarragues

solutions, we may employ

1/2 Sodæ Chloridzij

Aqua. Chlor. 5sij

M. S. Inject into the vagina
The temperature of this in-
jection must be about 90°

For Hemorrhoids. When
orhoids become painful or
troublesome either by caus-
ing diarrhoea or Inflamm-
ation we may im-
ploy warm fomentat-
ions over clothes worn
out of hot water to which
may be added two fluid
drachms of Laudanum.
These should be placed
over the Perineum -

~~Acute~~ Tympanites. This sometimes follows colic. We may know it is from Tintonitis by the sudden manner in which it comes on - sometimes occupying only two or three hours. Then to, Tympanites is unaccompanied by pain until the abdominal muscles are put on a severe stretch. Slight pressure increases the pain in Tympanites. Firm pressure ^{accompanies} relieves it somewhat, not so with Tintonitis. This may often be n-

caused by a simple enema.
Castor Oil and Turpentine may be employed.
If it is not soon relieved by this we should give
R. Alum Perreibith gtt XV
per S. Taro every 3 hours.

Rupture of the Perinaum.
Sometimes despite all care the Perinaum will be lacerated more or less. If this occur the woman will complain of burning pain when she urinates. Some dressing work such as a solution of alum or oak bark may be used. If the rupture extends to the rectum the legs should

be banded to the head and
the patient kept under the
influence of Opium.

Milk Fever - Generally
comes on about the third day.
Symptoms - Diminution of the
Lochia - Heat - Redness - Quick
pulse - Inflammation of the breast.

Take Morph. Acet. in gross
by the Spiss. Acet. Nit. Bzj.
or Lig. Annae. Acet. Bzj
of 3. Tablespoonful every 2 or 3 hrs.

Of the Child. - A young
baby needs but little med.
as the reparative powers
are great, and it should
generally be left to nature.
Allow it to have plenty of

fresh air and do not keep
it too warmly clad.

Constipation This

occurs sometimes in
thick and viscid mucus
which adheres ^{alym} to the alimentary canal
^{long curvy} and prevents the healthy
movement of the Bowels.

This constipation may be
removed by a dose of Castor Oil.

Diarrhoea This may be
relieved by a mild laxative
that will remove the viscid
substance from
the bowels.

Constipation or diarrhoea
in the child is usually

the latter come down
down in the mother, and
if we regulate her bow
els we also regulate
the children.

~~Plaudrum of Gluin.~~ This
is frequently found in
young children. It
may almost always
be relieved by a dose
of Camellia.

Gums. Inflammation
of the Papillary structure
of the skin. This
Gum is of two varieties
the Red and White.
This does not often call
for any antiseptic cure.

icy. But you must dis-
cover the nurse to dress the
child with Roasted starch
or some such substance.

The White Gums sometimes
calls for a little stimu-
lation. This may be a lit-
tle cream diluted with
warm water.

Aptious Mouth. Floss
sun in little white paper
also in a day or there abouts
this pull off and leave
a thin stimulating ^{surface} surface

Borax off

Birax 3 or 4

Aqua 3

Mr. Swast out the mouth

R. Linc. Sulph. gr. ij.

Tannin gr. x

Glycerine fl. oz. f.

D. S. wipe ⁱⁿ above mouth.

The above may be used if Boasal will not suffice.

Tannin: You will simply have to relieve the Postal muscle. This we may do in almost every case by a dose of Castor Oil. Sometimes we may be forced to give Calomel. This should only be given once and in the dose of one grain commuted with a little

Gum Arabic

Coryza - This is frequently a very serious affection in the young child. The nurse will often wet the bridge of the nose with some glycerin. This is well enough but we often have to use more active remedies. A camel's hair brush moistened with a little pure glycerin passed into the posterior nares will in the proper treatment. The child should wear a flannel skull cap. If the child becomes delirious we must use

employ Brandy in an
even ~~the~~ to ~~the~~ drops -
diluted.

Purulent Ophthalmia.

Marked at first by a
redness and slight
swelling of the lids.
If this be not relieved
a thick discharge will
take place and if it
be allowed to go on
the eye will be destroy-
ed. This requires at
first simple cleanli-
ness. A mucilage
made of soap and pott
carried within the lid
of the affected eye has

men will wash it out
will frequently relive
it. The Detachable of the
Intestine of Silver most
frequently be inserted to

Relieve this Distress

of Aqua 35

M. S. dip in the cymnor
a day. Remove the nose
to wash out the every two
hours

PHydro 35 cc go up

Bello Ex or X

Aqua 35

M. S. drops in the eye

Nipples. In process of time it
frequently becomes necessary
to draw out the nipples

pler. This should be attained
as to several weeks before
delivery. It may be fully
and easily accomplished
by the constant warmth
of a nipple shield.
Should however this be
neglected the nipple may
be drawn out just before
the child arrives by tak-
ing a Porpoise bottle filling
it boiling water thus heat-
ing the bottle then apply
my the child directly to
the breast. If the nipple
becomes ulcerated
the child will cause it
to blanch and in most

my is will swallow this blood and if it should chance to vomit it it will cause great alarm in the mind of the mother. The vomiting of blood how ever in a child who takes an ulcerative nipple need cause no concern. The sore nipple is one of the most frequent causes of Maternal Absence.

Treatment of Sore Nipples
The accumulation of milk in the breasts should not be allowed but should be taken by the child if the mother can possibly

bear it if you a Breast
Pump should be employ-
ed. An India rubber
nipple should prevent
over this organ when
the child is to nurse as
this allows to a consider-
able extent the pressure
of the child's gums. The
pressure of the bad clothes
or the dress acts as an
antagonist to ulcerative
nipples. Therefore this
should be promoted
by the wearing of a ^{should} ~~too~~
which is opened at the
end. Some soap
dressing and wash may

be used in connection with a shawl. Cucumber, onion and cold cream may be employed. Some mother will however find this very highly uncommon dress. These substances should always be washed off before the child is allowed to nurse, or else the child's constitution will be affected by the unclean wash.

Dr. Oliver Postle

Laudanum oint.

Dr. S. Apply to nipple.

This is an very bland and healing application to

an ulcerative supp. Sometimes a solution of Argent Nit. must be applied to the chyle. If the solution may not form a stiff paste to the
f. 3. This is sometimes an erythematous ex-
udate of the supp. This
may be accommodated
all by the above prescrip-
tion of Camphor oil and
Laudanum.

Cleanness. The older
should be washed every
day in tepid air in
cold water. The early
morning is the best time

for the bath. After the bath
the child should be sponge
blot with some unirritat-
ing powder such as roast-
ed starch powder
arrowroot or tapioca.
etc. All this should
be washed off at the next
bath.

Ulceration of the Naval string
This usually takes place
and the string thrown off
at about the fourth or
fifth day. After it has
come away the nail
should be simply dress-
ed with simple creolin
cold cream or the like.

Exercise In pleasure weather there is no reason why the child should not be taken out into the open air at the expiration of three or four weeks.

Short Notes on Clinics.

Prof. Stilli.

Tonics may, and generally do, prove curative in cases of Dropsy depending upon a disordered condition of the blood. Two cases cured by this means present themselves. Iron and Quassia used.

Dr. Hudson.

When a patient complains of a burning sensation in a wound secondary haemorrhage may be anticipated. It will almost always come on within 24 hours.

Prof. Still

Neither will the improvement of the blood by the Forageous preparations alone cure Chlorosis - nor will a mere stimulation of the uterine system attain this result. These two modes of treatment should go hand in hand. Iron and Stocker's preparations form the proper treatment.

Rigidity and contraction connected with Paralysis is always an evidence of softening.

Cough mixture.

R

Opium Morh.

ʒij

Gum. Acac.

ʒij

Infus. Card. Comp.

ʒij

Sacch. Tulv.

ʒij

Aqua.

q.s.

R. Secundum artem.

S.

Ointment useful in Ch. Epididymis
tis

R

Unguent. Iod.

ʒi

El. Tabaci qts. vi to viii

M. S. Rub on the Scrotum.

Prof. Penrose.

In the Bronchial affections of

children, expectorants are of
but little use. Emetics must
be resorted to, this will dis-
lodge mucus that would
not otherwise be thrown off.
One should be given for two
or three successive nights.

R Linic Sulph.

Pulv. Ipecac. $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr. gr. 111
P. S. Take every night.

A warm bath is frequently
useful in these Bronchial
cases.

Dr. da Costa

The earlier Polypora appear
in cases of Typhus, the more
grave will be the disease
and the sooner will be the

Cerebral symptoms. These brain symptoms with very rare exceptions are not due to inflammation, but they are wholly consequent upon the overwhelming influence of some poison, & the altered condition of the blood. In order to learn whether or not the cerebral symptoms are due to inflammation or to blood poisoning, the state of the circulation should be especially examined. If we find it en- fubled, and the first sound of the heart obscured we may de- cide that these symptoms are due to depressing influences, and not to inflammation.

should this be the case, stim-
ulation is indicated.

Dr. da Costa.

The presence of tube casts in
the urine is of more import-
ance as a diagnostic sign of Bright's
disease than Albumen
itself. If Albumen be found
persistently in the urine and
tube casts also exist in it, we
may be sure that the Kidneys
are affected with Bright's
disease. Gallie Acid and
Port Wine are useful remedies
in all but protracted cases
of this disease, where they will
do no especial good.
Bronchitis complicates this

disease in more than half the instances. In this must be treated either with Squills, because this is an irritant to the bladder, or Sengar is the expectorant indicated. Then is no disease which so fatally deteriorates the blood as Bright's disease. Anaemia is always marked, and in every case of persistent Anaemia the urine should be examined. If the Liver and Spleen be found enlarged, associated with albumen in the urine, we may say "that it points to what is called the watery degeneration of the Kidneys: if but

few tubercles be found this
diagnosis will be strengthened.
In such cases as this
of Chronic Bright's disease.
Gall is a very useful and no
good time do no good
here. **R**

R Smitton Rx. an $\frac{3}{4}$ ij
S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij 3 times a day
will be useful: this must
be gradually increased. If
the Stomach will bear Cod Liver
Oil, then can be no more
useful remedy administer.
In minor cases of Chronic Bright's
disease.
In Acute Bright's disease
the treatment should be

put to bed and kept still -
vapor baths must be given
in order to make the skin
perspirable and

Dr. Mass. Bileart B. M.
Tinct. Digital. 9th v.
Dr. 3 drs 3 times a day.

The diet must be light but
nutritious, or Beef essence - Soups,
String meats should not be
given

Dr. Dr. Costa

The usual treatment for Pur-
pura is Gallic acid or Tarpon
the astringent with Purgat-
ives. Purgatives are always
useful in this case. for they
unload the vessels and cause

indirectly absorption.
Reasoning from analogy it
might be supposed that
Terebintine acid would
be curable in Purpura.
Dr. Galveston has had A. on
this treatment pushed
very far for 3 days. When
this plan was instituted
the Purpuric eruptions
were very plentiful par-
ticularly upon the legs. They
have now almost entirely dis-
appeared ^{very} faint brown
spots only being left.
Bleeding is not a proper
treatment for Purpura.

Dr. D'Alcosta.

P. Potas. Broom gr. V

Linic Lobelia gr. XXX

2d Give in Syrup 3 times a day.

The Linic lobelia acts as an expectorant. The Broomide of Potassium like all of thealks of Potassa is useful in Bronchitis, and it especially relieves dyspnoea.

Dr. D'Alcosta.

When there is a case of fever marked by great asthmatic dyspnoea and no very marked heat of skin. first Camphor, Chloroform and lastly Opium are the proper remedies. They may be given singly or in combination. 2d Poss of Camphor

and gtt 5 v of chloroform should
this fail in procuring sleep
Bathys Solution of Opium is
the best preparation that
can be used. It will not
cause cerebral symptoms.

R Bathys S. Op. gtt 5 &

Antimony of Potas Tart 9g 1/6.

Dr. 8 Every hour & a half -

If four doses of this be given &
no sleep be procured it should
be left off. This is a mode
of combination recommended
by Dr. Graves and one
which all experience has
proven as good.

St. Balusta

Spiole - the active principle

of parsel. This is the most certain Emmagogue. They are put up in capsules each one containing grs. IV. Three of these should be given every day for a week before menstruation should come on.

Dr. Da Costa.

"I have gotten to regard a long drawn second sound of the heart as either pathognomonic of softening of the heart, or of an anaemic or depraved state of the blood."

Dr. Da Costa.

Central symptoms in cases of Erysipelas of the face with red skin being very smart Red

do not indicate an ex-
cess of the Engsupelatins in-
flammation in upon the
Brain. An infusion of
Poppy heads make a very
working external applica-
tion to the pulse. This
should be renewed very
often. At night it is
well to stop this out
drizzings, and powder
the part heavily with flour
or Rice powder. Iunim
is useful internally when
the pulse is very frequent
and weak.

Dr. Dalton

Symptoms of Morbus

inspiration. If with this we
have a "blowing sound" we
may be morally certain
of Endocardial inflammation.
These same Physician says his
pains after the Rheumatism
has been cured and the swelling
of the joints gone. They rather
indicate a watery condition
of the Blood and the very op-
posite treatment to that in-
dicated in Endocarditis is
called for. Don. Junia &
him should this be given.
Rockwell's Salt if it does not
purge is useful in Acute
Rheumatism. if it does it
should be suspended and

The Acetate of Potassa may be substituted. In comminuting Endercanditis or local treatment Licking may be employed and the part then dressed with warm fomentations. As a local application to the affected joints in Rheumatism we may employ

Potass Carb. 3ss.

Imit Opii $\frac{3}{2}$ ss

Aqua. $\frac{3}{2}$ ix.

Dr. S. Applied to the Joints.

Dr. De Lesta

R Capri Sulph.

Pulv. Opii. R capri 90%
Dr. S. Take 4 times a day

This may be taken internally
in cases of persistent haem-
orrhage from the lungs.

This is said for its lasting
permanent effect. Should
haemorrhage be profuse
at any one time it becomes
necessary to check it. This
may be done by dose of
Gallic acid. Frequently
injection in larger doses.

Picidom Gallici gr 1
S. Every ten minutes till
the haemorrhage is stopped

Dr. Dr. Lester

"Catalogue of the Symptoms
of the most constant symptoms

of Typhus. When the tongue
is dry and brown, without much
dauhoca Impunitus is the most
beneficial remedy. If it should
bring on dauhoca it should
be suspended, for this is one
of the most severe complica-
tions. In this disease it will
be given a drachm at
night time. Frequent spray-
ing (say twice or three times a day)
with ammonia and water is
very refreshing and aids in
bringing on Draphtosis. It
is very wrong to suspend fluid
during the whole night. It
should be given at intervals
at intervals of 3 hours. The man

it should begin at the
same time as the first echo
a little before or afterwards
in order that the patient
shall not be too frequently
awakened from sleep. "I do
it with him during the whole
night the patient wakes up
scarcely every morning un-
til at length he does not
wake up at all." "I run of
no mind in ^{the} darkness of the
phrenic fever which is 80 or
90, so far from liability
of disturbing the stomach as
the Acute of lead.

Dr. D. L. Foster

Early tremor in two forms

If few is always a dangerous
symptom.

R

Terri et Linn. Cet
Tinct. Nucibom.
Syr. Limonis
Aqua

Fr.

β_7 ss - β_5 ss

β_7 ss -

Sp. S teaspoonful 3 times a day.

R

Chloroform.

Tinct. Acet. R.

Tinct. Opii.

Tinct. Bell. a. β_7 ss

R S Aconitum lirimum.

A convenient mode of administering Tincture and Muriatic Acid in Sphincter fever is the following.

R

Acet. Muriat

Fr.

Ol. Sordidus.

β_7 ss

Ay. Menth. Pips

β_7 ss

Acacia

β_7 ss

Sacch.

as β_7 ss

R
Pist. Ceratæ $\frac{f}{3}ij$

Tinct. Brum.

Tinct. Opii C. $\frac{a}{u}ij$ $\frac{f}{3}ss$

Chlorform.

$\frac{f}{3}ij$

R
S. On teaspoonful after each
dose in cases of drunkenness.

R
Lini Sulph. grs iv

Vinum Opii $\frac{g}{t}ts$ fls.

Aqua Rosæ

$\frac{f}{3}ij$

R
S. Stimulating eye lotion.

R
Succ. Rosæ $\frac{f}{3}ij$

Tinct. Opii Compl.

$\frac{f}{3}ij$

R
Chlorform. $\frac{f}{3}ss$

R
S $\frac{f}{3}ss$ 3 times a day. This com-
bination seems to exercise a more
happy influence in an obstinate
case of Syringitis.

R
Aqua Rosæ $\frac{f}{3}ss$

Tinct. Myrrh. $\frac{f}{3}ss$

R
S Mouth wash.

R

long. Strumma

Fr.

Morph. act

gr.

Plumb's Cat.

gr.

Cl. Oliver.

g.s.

R.

S. an ointment which is
very comforting in cases of Piles —

R

Potas. Bicarb

Fr.

Vini C. Rad.

Fr.

Syr. Sarsap. C.

Fr.

R.

S. Fr. 3 drams a day in cases
of Rheumatism.

R

Cinch. Sulph.

Fr.

Acid. S. Ann.

Fr.

Ag. Cinn.

Fr.

R.

Tiguer

Fr.

S. Fr. doses. Used very largely
in the Medical Wards for the Cure
of Inflammatory Fevers.

~~R~~ Cupri Sulp gr $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
Aed. Tan. gr $\frac{1}{2}$

~~R~~ ~~W~~ Piss Opis gr $\frac{1}{4}$.

Powerful in checking Chronic
diarrhoea.

~~R~~ Soda Bicarb gr $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinct Rhiz fl $\frac{1}{2}$
Syrup. 9.3.
~~W~~ Sago fl $\frac{1}{2}$
S. fl

Employed in the Episcopal Hospital
Dispensary for the diarrhoea of chil-
dren - with happy results.

~~R~~ Soda Bicarb gr $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinct Rhiz fl $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinct Cinch. C. fl $\frac{1}{2}$
Bismuth S. Nit gr $\frac{1}{2}$
~~W~~ Sago fl $\frac{1}{2}$
S. fl

(Dispensary) In children's diarrhoea

with green discharges and vomit-
ing.

R
Cinch. Susp 25
Tinct. Feni. Chl.
Acal. Sulph. Bism. aq
Aq. Camph 83r
H. S. 35

After chills. (Suspension).

R
Liq. Polar. C. 3r
Syr. Feni. Iod. 3r
Bismuth. S. 3ss
H. Shake. S. 35

Tabes dorsalis. (Suspension)

R
Tinct. Feni. Chl. 35
strych. 3r
Morph. Sulph 3r or 4r
D. 505 drops. in a tumbler
of water.

Neuralgia - (Suspension).

Rx Sincē Opū
 Sincē Rhin
 Sincē Camph
 Sincē or Mouth Psp. ~~an~~ $\frac{3}{5}$
 Chloriform $\frac{3}{5}$ ss.

~~AD.~~ S. 20 drops in water,
 Sian hoca with cramps.

Rx Sulf. Potas Chlo. $\frac{3}{5}$
 " Elix. Kram. $\frac{3}{5}$ ss
 " Cort. Ulm. $\frac{3}{5}$ ss
 " Elix. Glycer. $\frac{3}{5}$ ss
 " Cubee. $\frac{3}{5}$ ss

~~AD.~~ S. use every hour.
 To be blown into the Throat in
 Laryngitis and faucitis.

Rx Sincē Myrrh $\frac{3}{5}$ ss
 Elder flower water $\frac{3}{5}$ ss
 Must R $\frac{3}{5}$ ss
 Rectified Spt. of Wine $\frac{3}{5}$ ss
 Gum Benzoin $\frac{3}{5}$ ss

A highly approved application for
 the Skin. Told me from Mrs. D.

R

gr 1/32 — *Stychnia* gr 1
 gr 1 — *Cinch. Salph* gr XXXij
 gr 1/8 — *Imct. Ferr. Chl.* f3 iiij
 f3i — *Inf. Gent.* f3 iv
Mr. *S. t. 1/2spoonful 3 times daily.*

R

Pot. Lod.	55
Inter Lobelia	93 ¹¹ "
Acac. (mucup.)	93 ¹¹ ss
Aqua Amara H.	3ss
Ext. Hyosce.	31

Ex
A. S.

Altivative expectorant, One which
may be employed in those cases in
which Opium cannot be tolerated

℞ Amm. Broom. gr. ^{IX}
Tinct. Sambor. my ^{XX}
Syrupus ^{Ad Hydrocyan. Dil. my ^{XX}}
Agua ^{2 drs. f. 3 fl. oz.}
S. f. 3 fl. oz. 3 times daily to a child 2 years old.

Dr. Stilli

Typhoid Fever. Dr. S. gives a symptom of this disease which he speaks of as very rare. That is a spasmodic closure of the eye-balls. Hypostatic pneumonia or congestion of the lungs is not as frequent in this disease as in Typhus, owing to the fact that the blood is less seriously poisoned than in that disease. Dr. Stilli regard 90 as the usual maximum number of pulse beats. He thinks it is rarely over 100, and considers that the danger increases, and is proportional to the increase of the pulse above this number. Of this is a very frequent

sequela of this fever. Idiocy is a disease that sometimes follows. It is not however generally permanent. Sudden death sometimes occurs, and is probably caused by the entrance of air into a vein, one opened by ulceration, either in the intestine, or in the lungs. In general white, fibrinated clots are found in the heart. In the early stage, the blood presents an increased quantity of solids. Later the watery element predominates. Ulcers are rare in the stomachs. Organic alterations are almost strictly

confined to the lymphatic system, including the glands of the intestine and the spleen.
(From Dr. Still's lecture Oct 24th. '67)

Tonic

R Sodæ Bi. carb. 7*ij*
Pulo. Cori. Cinch. 7*ij*
Pulo. Lingifer 7*ij*
Pulo. Rad. Gent. 7*ij*
Alcohol, (dilute) 9*ij*
A. S. ^{Sugar} Tablespoonful after any
meal.
Dr. L. W. Post,

white Paste which will adhere to any substance. Take Sugar of Lead, 7*ij*; Alum 7*ij*—both are dissolved in water. Take Gum arabic 7*ij*, and dissolve in water 9*ij*. Mix in a dish $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

of wheat flour with the Gum
water cold, till pasty in con-
sistency. Put the dish on the
fire, and pour into it the mix-
ture of Alum and Sugar of lead.
Shake well, and take it off the
fire when it shows signs of ebul-
lition. Let the whole cool, and
the paste is made. If too thick,
add to it some Gum water, till
it is of proper consistence.

(Recommended by Dr. Will for the man-
ufacture of Sponge tanks)

M. Claude Bernard's mode of pro-
ducing a pancreatic fistula -
"The dog is of course the animal
usually employed in making ex-

plements on the pancreatic secre-
tion; and the accessory duct is gen-
erally chosen for this purpose. The
operation is performed in the follow-
ing manner:— An incision is
made upon the abdominal par-
ticles in the median line, in the
vicinity of the pylorus; the muscles
being drawn aside by an assistant.
The operator seizes the duodenum
with a forceps, separates it from
the adjoining parts, and draws it
out through the wound. The pan-
creas, the intimate connections of
which with this portion of the diges-
tive tube are well known, is in this
manner extracted from the abdom-
inal cavity; the vessels are then

drawn aside, the utmost care being taken not to injure them; and a small portion of the accessory duct is thereby laid bare. On this point the incision may be performed, without irritating the delicate gland, which the slightest touch would inflame. A thread being passed under the duct, it is opened, and a silver tube is fixed by means of a ligature in its cavity; it is often found necessary to fasten this tube in the duct in two separate places, in order to prevent its escaping. The duodenum and pancreas are then carefully replaced within the abdominal

cavity, the extremity of the canula still protruding from the wound. The tube employed for this purpose must be four or five inches long, and provided with a stylet to clear it from obstructions.

(Med. Times & Gazette Aug. 1860. P. 175)

Golding Birds' combination of Alum etc. which he used in Whipping cough with excellent results.

R

Aluminiis	grs <u>xxv</u>
Extract. Conii	grs <u>xij</u>
Syrup. Rheadis	fl. <u>iiiij</u>
Aqua Anethi	fl. <u>iiij</u>

 capiat coch. 1. med. 6ta quinque
horas. Dr. L. L. Meigs, says of it "It

has exerted a more decided influence in moderating the violence of the disorder than any medicine that I have ever made use of."
(Stell's Therapeutics. p. 193 vol 1st.)

R

Styrchnia	grs
Pulv. Cupri Sulph.	
Pulv. Opii	aa
Pulv. Rad. Columb.	3 <i>ij</i>
Syrup. Simplex.	q.s.

St.

bw in pil no XI.

"S. two pills evng & or more hours"

Recommended by Edw. Montgomery M.D.
in the treatment of Chronic Nervosity.

Tonic Pill of the Episcopae Hospital.

R

strychnia. gr ss

Lunua Sulp.

Sil. Lini Carb. (aa) Zss

It is to be mas. & dis in pills no XXX

Some pills 3 times a day.

M. Rodolfo Rodolfi's prescription for
colliquative sweating, especially that
which occurs in phthisis.

R

Sodar. Ricard gr ⁱⁱⁱ ~~viij~~

Sulp. Flor.

Bismuth Sub. nit. aa. gr ^{ij}

St. pulv.

To be given every 2 hours.

Its temporal effects will be observed
at the end of four or five days. It is
contraindicated in those having a delicate
Stomach, or suffering with colliquative diarrhea.

R

Ext. Cinchona grs XXIV
Sassafras grs IV

~~At~~ pt in pil. no XXIV.

S. as directed.

A laxative tonic, especially
useful in Torpor of the lower bowel.

R

Ext. Cinchona. grs xxiv
Temi. Redact. 3j
morph. Sulph. grs ii
Glycerine 9.5.

~~At~~ pt mas. & div in pil no XXIV.
Some 3 times daily.

Given in a very obstinate case of Sciatica
with much benefit H. H. H.

R

Acid Muriat. $\frac{3}{4}$ T
Pepsin. Saeckv. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz & gr viii
Syr. Simumis $\frac{3}{4}$ T
Aqua Q.S. & fo. $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

M. $\frac{3}{4}$ t before meals. ~~After~~

for indigestion - used with good
results - Dr. Little Peers.

Soda Mint.

R.

Soda bicarb. "English" Howards $\frac{3}{4}$
Aqua muri. vir. $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

D.

Sig. Tablespoonful as required

Given by Dr. S. Wm. Mitchell - to Kate Hemming
for severe facial neuralgia. Its
administration was not followed by
improvement, and nothing did good
until Cod Liver Oil was given.

R. Caffein gr. x
Ex. Cannabis Indica gr. 1
Ex. Opii-Ag. gr. v
S. im pul. n. x

one at night - S. W. M.

R. Sinct. Belladonnae fls
Sinct. Ferri Che. fls
S. 35 drops in warm glass
of water 3 times daily S. W. M.

Prescription for John when he had
a cold in the head - and a cough.
at 18 months old.

8 Potas. Bicarb

Potas. Brom $\frac{1}{2}$ aa $\frac{3}{4}$

Syr. Acacia. $\frac{3}{4}$ fls

~~1/2~~ S. Gis 30 drops. every
2 or 3 hours.

Asst to Smith.

Pil. Ferri Lactate Comp.

1/2 of Dr. Mitchell's.

Ferri Lactato gr $\frac{1}{2}$ } in each pill
Zumia Sappi gr $\frac{1}{2}$ }
Ex Ignat. Amara gr $\frac{1}{4}$

Prescription T.

The following powders were prescribed for John, and were used for the other children by Dr. A. H. Smith - in cases of cough with very good effect. The Powders were given in $\frac{1}{2}$ a Teaspoonful of Syrup of Tartar.

comest for portions for a child about 3 to 6 years old	Puls. Antim: Tyson Puls. Doonei Solas Citras S. hir in $\frac{1}{2}$ powder.	grs IV grs V grs XXX Sig. one every 2 hours
---	---	--

A. H. Smith

* If 1/16 be put up for keeping on hand, substitute Chloral
for Tartar instead of Citrate - which deliquesces.

The following Preparation was recom-
mended as a poor Hair dressing
by Dr. A. H. Smith, and its use in Mary's
case proved beneficial in stopping
the loss of her hair.

R

Ol. Ricini	ʒʒi
Alcohol	ʒʒv
Imi. Cantharida	ʒʒvii
Ag. Annmaria	ʒʒvii
Quinia Sulph	ʒnxx

M. use as directed for the hair.

A. H. Smith.

Given by A. H. Smith & Grace April
24th 1881.

R. Calv. Antimon. Lyson	ʒniv
" Doveri	ʒnivii
Ptn. Cumb	ʒn. xxx

M. Bism. chaut no xii

S. suppository 2 hours.

A. H. Smith

Gum to Grace by D. A. St. Smith.
Annum Caud. qrs. $\frac{1}{7}$
Syrup Acet.
Aqua.
spir. aeth. Nit.
Ht.

D. J. F. Mayo prescription for
Grace -

2 Lij. Annum Acet. $\frac{1}{3}$
Syr. Syrup. $\frac{1}{3}$
Tinct Opii. qts $\frac{1}{4}$
Aqua Spradd. $\frac{1}{3}$
Ht. S $\frac{1}{3}$ Every 2 hours - J. F. Mayo.

Dr. A. A. Smith's prescription
To bring down frequency of pulsation
in heart.

℞ Sinct. Accon. Rad gth $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinct Opii. deod gth $\frac{1}{2}$
Syr. Sime. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.
Liq Potiss. Cii. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

A. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. every 2 hours.

Given me by Dr. Min. M. L. L. L.
To allay pain in neuralgia etc.

℞ Menthob 3ss
H. Cloves. gth. $\frac{1}{2}$
" Cassia gth. $\frac{1}{2}$
Alcohol $3\frac{1}{4}$

A. S. External use only

Eye wash given to Edith who
had a granular condition of
her Eyes. March 20th 1892
by Dr. Strawbridge.

R. *Sodii boratis* gr^{ss} $\frac{1}{2}$
Aqua Camphorae fl^{ss} $\frac{1}{2}$
S. Eye wash.

Dop a Eye wash daily with a
eye dropper - Strawbridge.

For Cold - firm in early stages
frequently cut it short - firm use
by Mr. J. B. Mills.

R. *Alboline* 3 vj
Eucalyptol 3 ss
Menthol gr^{ss}
Sig. use in Atomizer for throat.

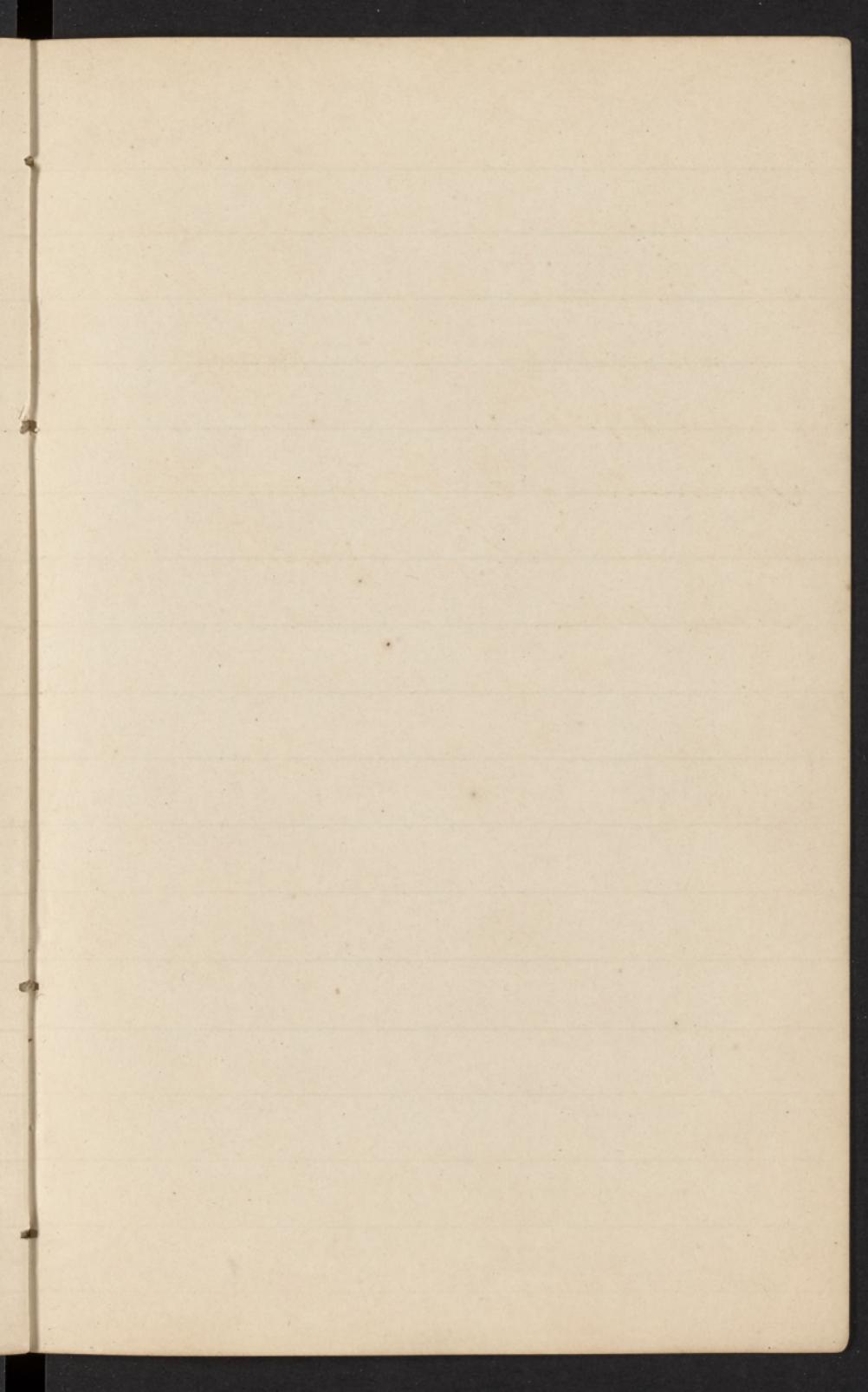
Formula given me (ouths Phone)
for Grace - by Dr. Stelwagon -
when she was suffering with se-
vere attack of Poison Ivy -

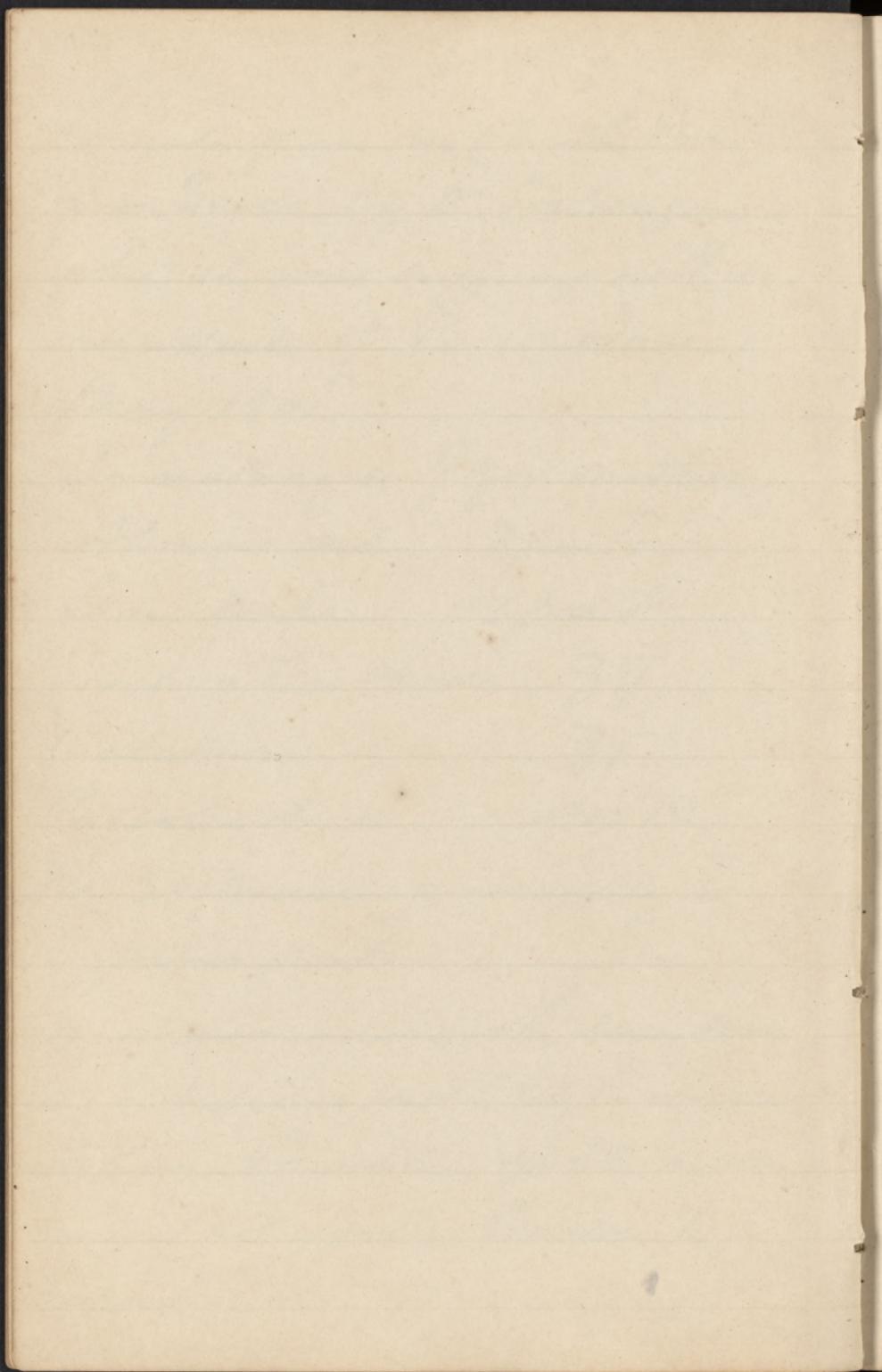
May 1901 -

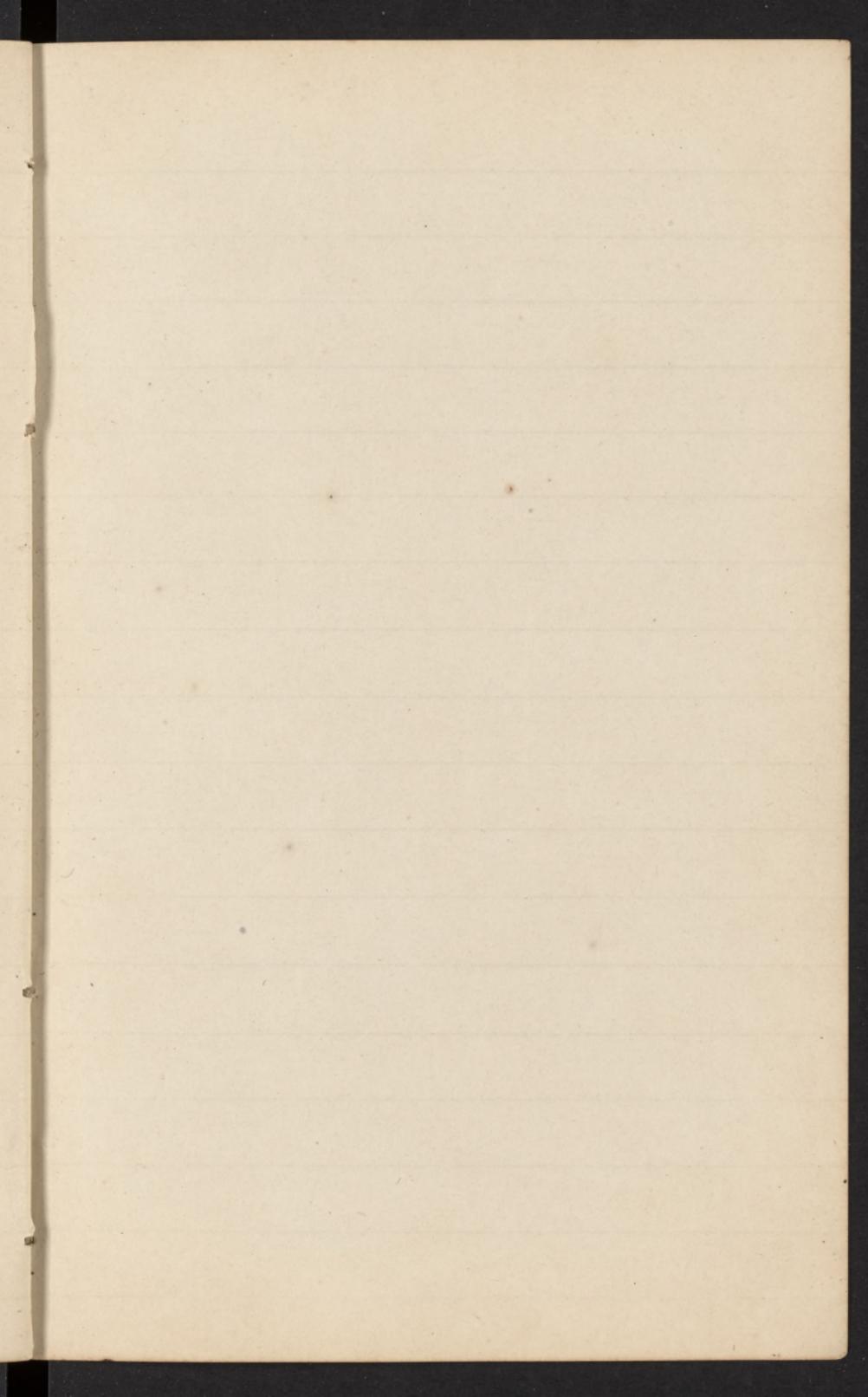
In making a $\frac{3}{4}$ gr mixture -
Almond oil - 3 parts -
Lime water 1 part
Powdered Lime Oxide $\frac{3}{4}$ gr
Calamine. $\frac{3}{4}$ gr
Cubolic Acid $\frac{3}{4}$ gr IV

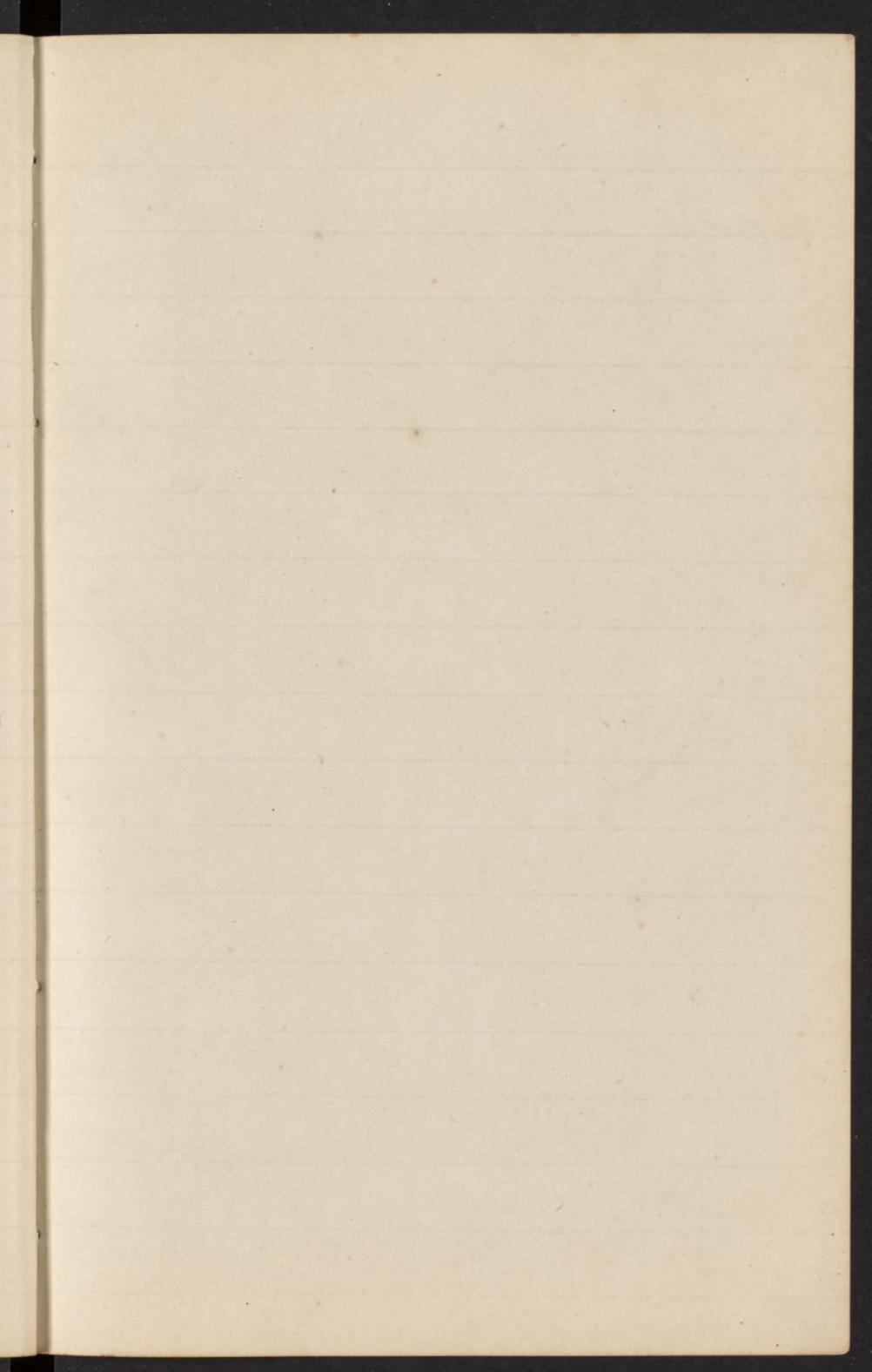
It. Shall well - and apply to
affected parts -

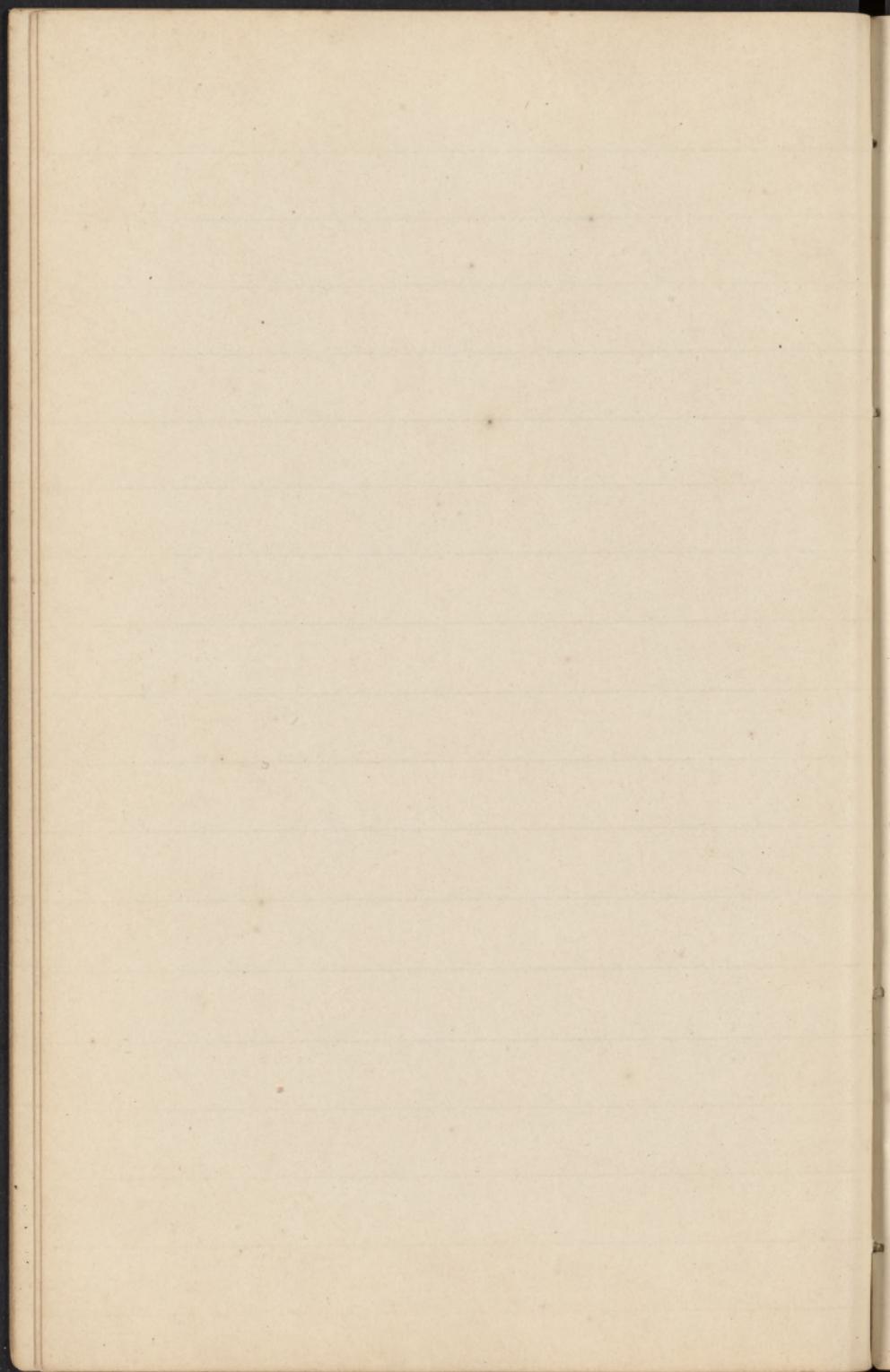
It is commanded at the same time
as a sedative not likely to increase
itching - Phenacetin grs V - on dose
and if not effective Codamol 1/4 gr
repeated once if necessary -

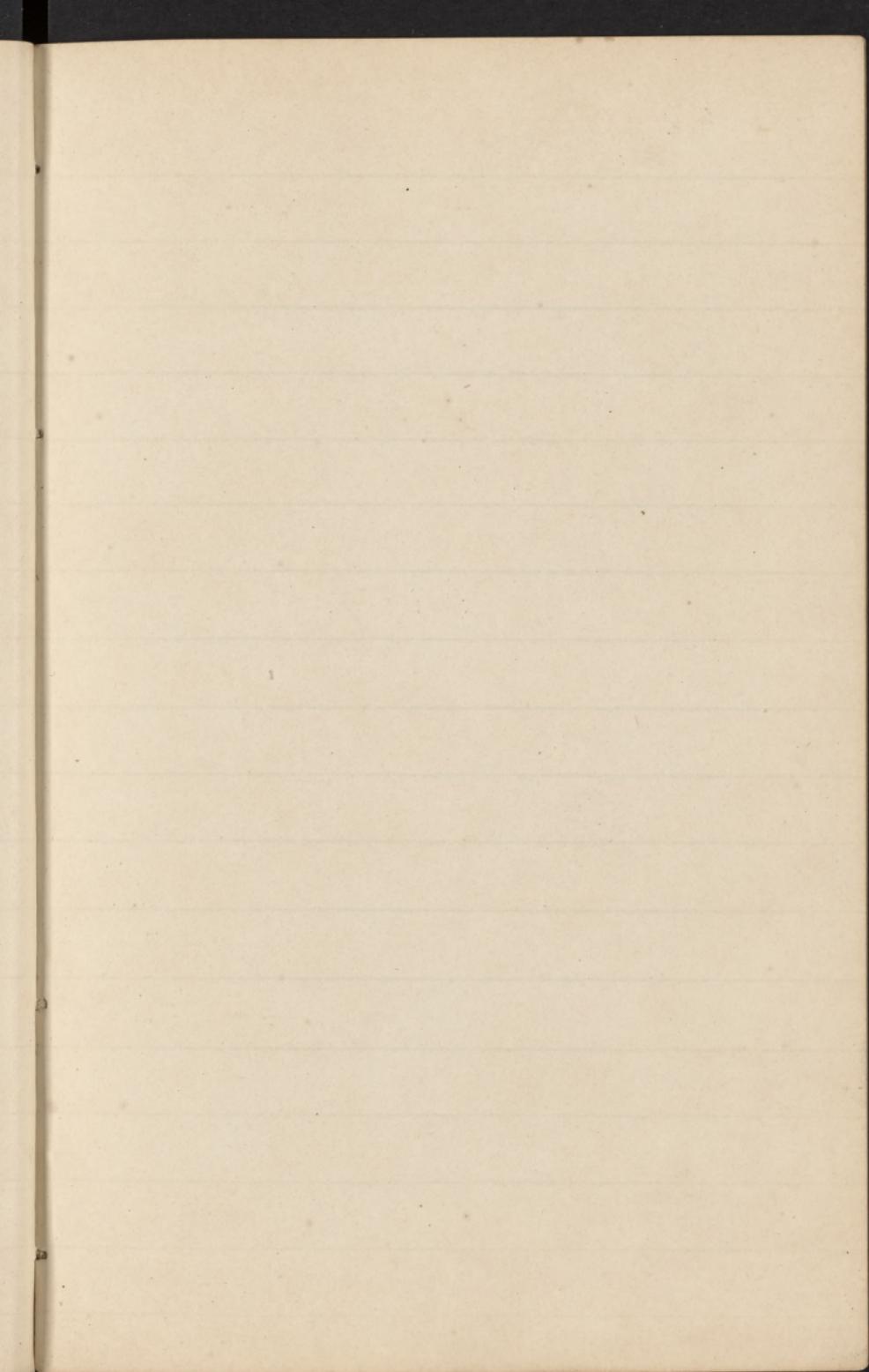


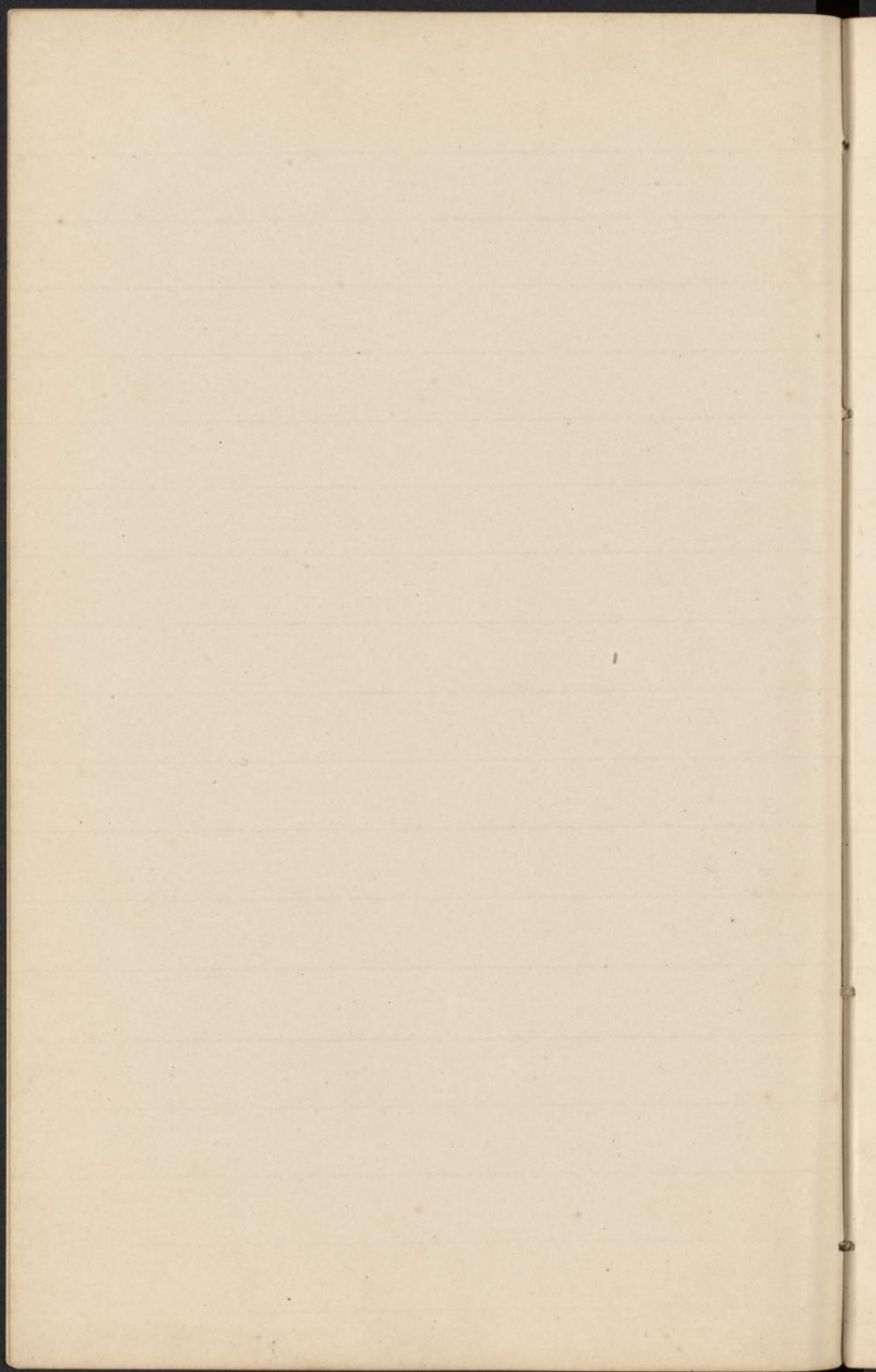


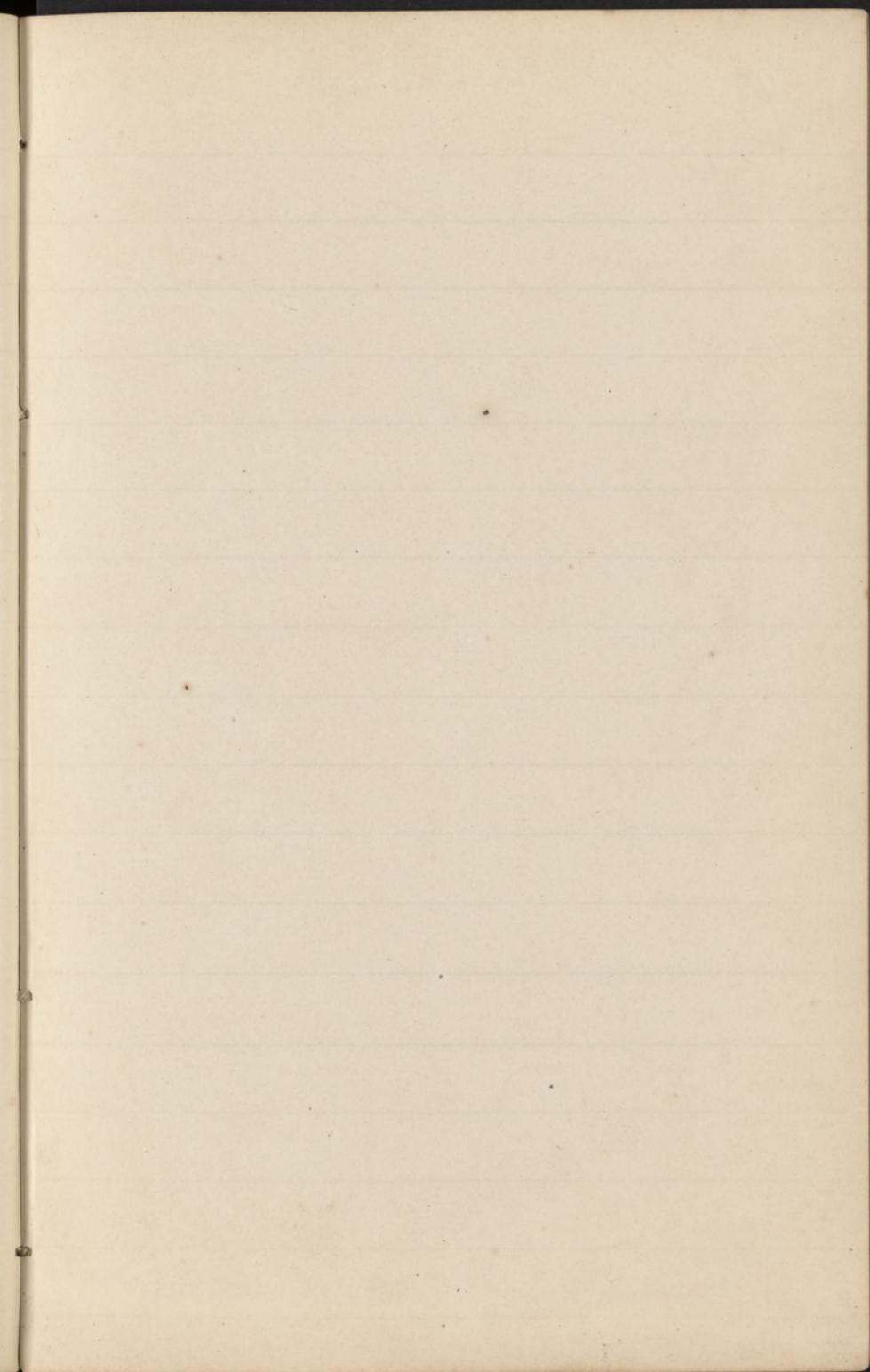


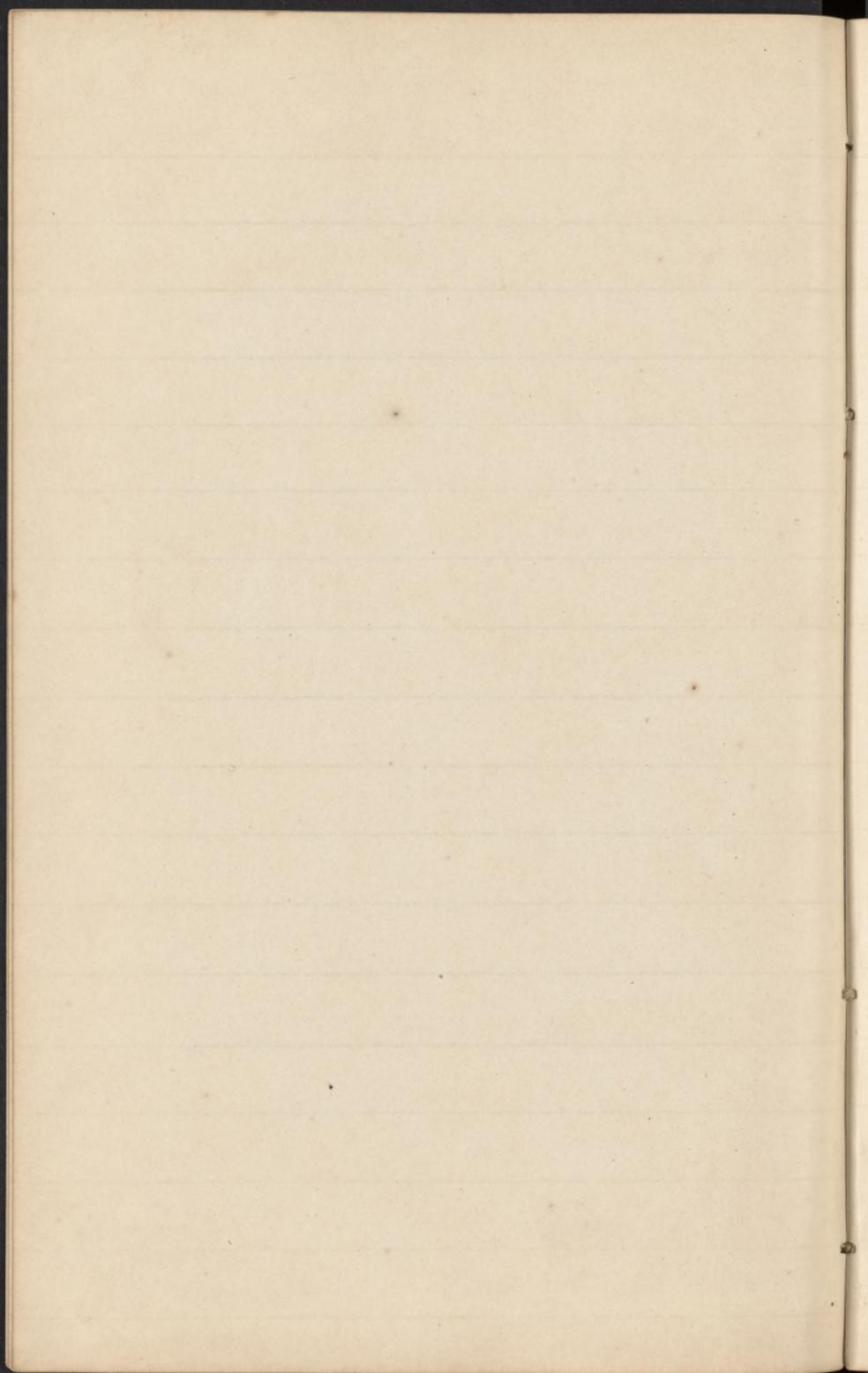


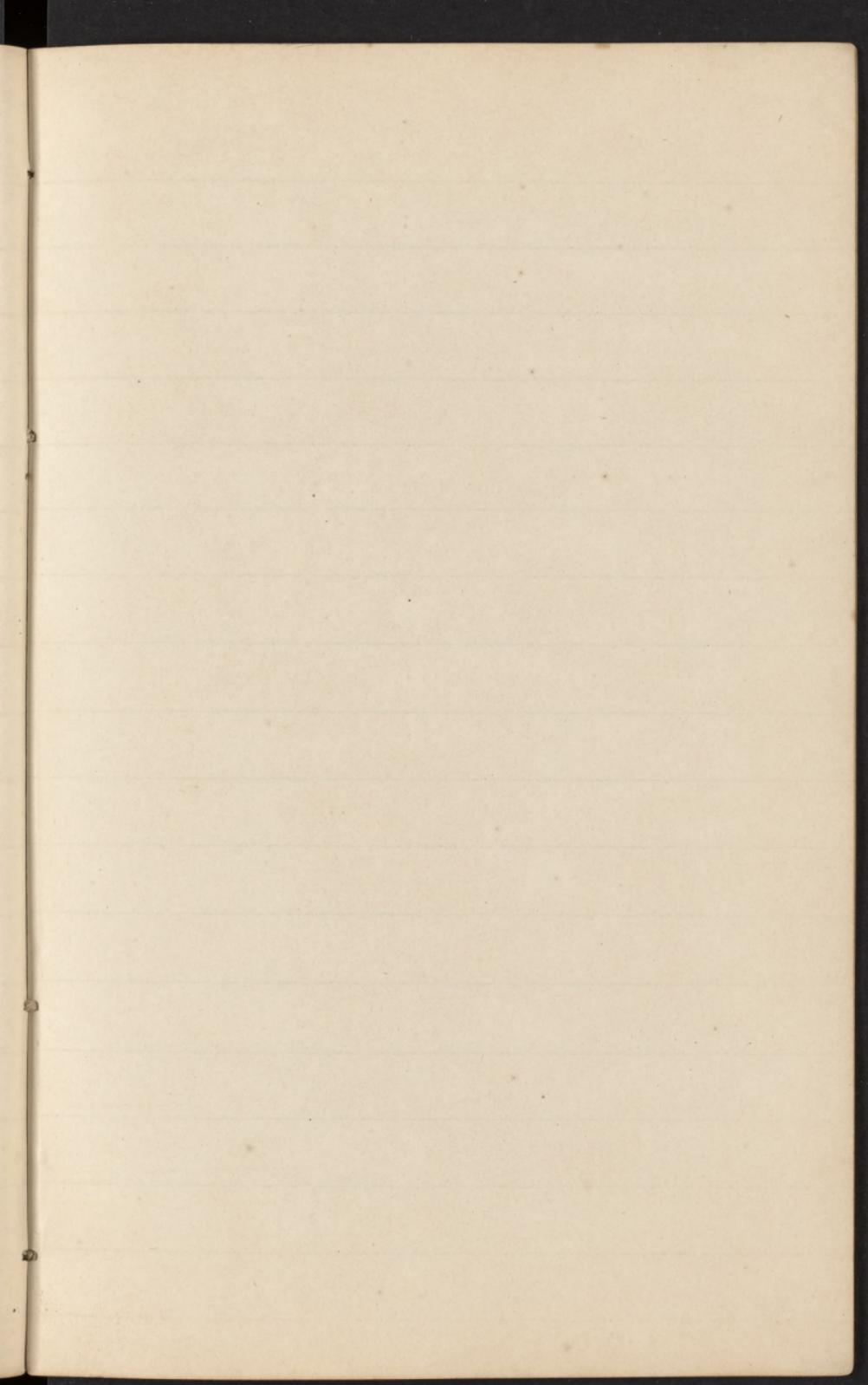


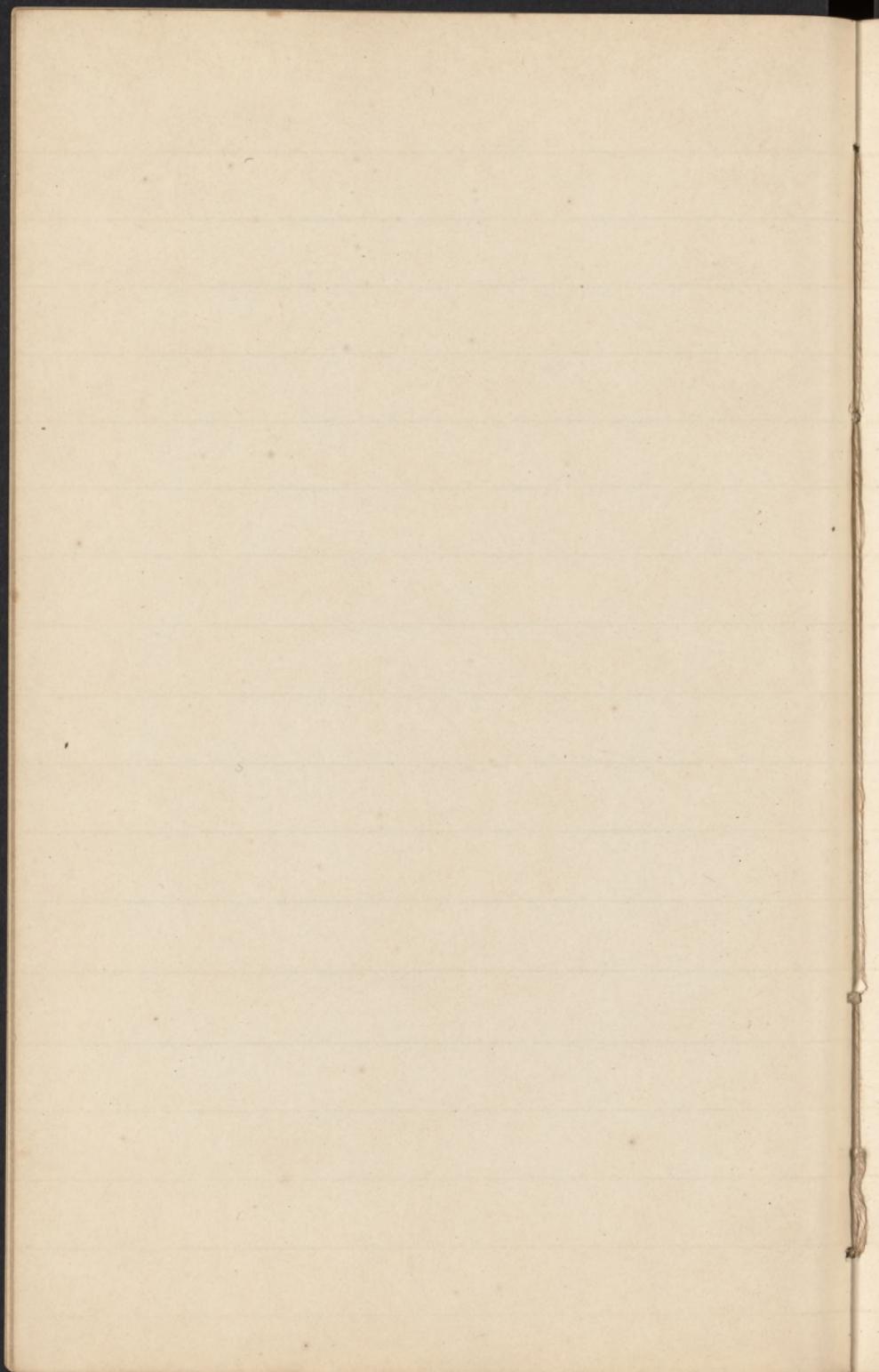


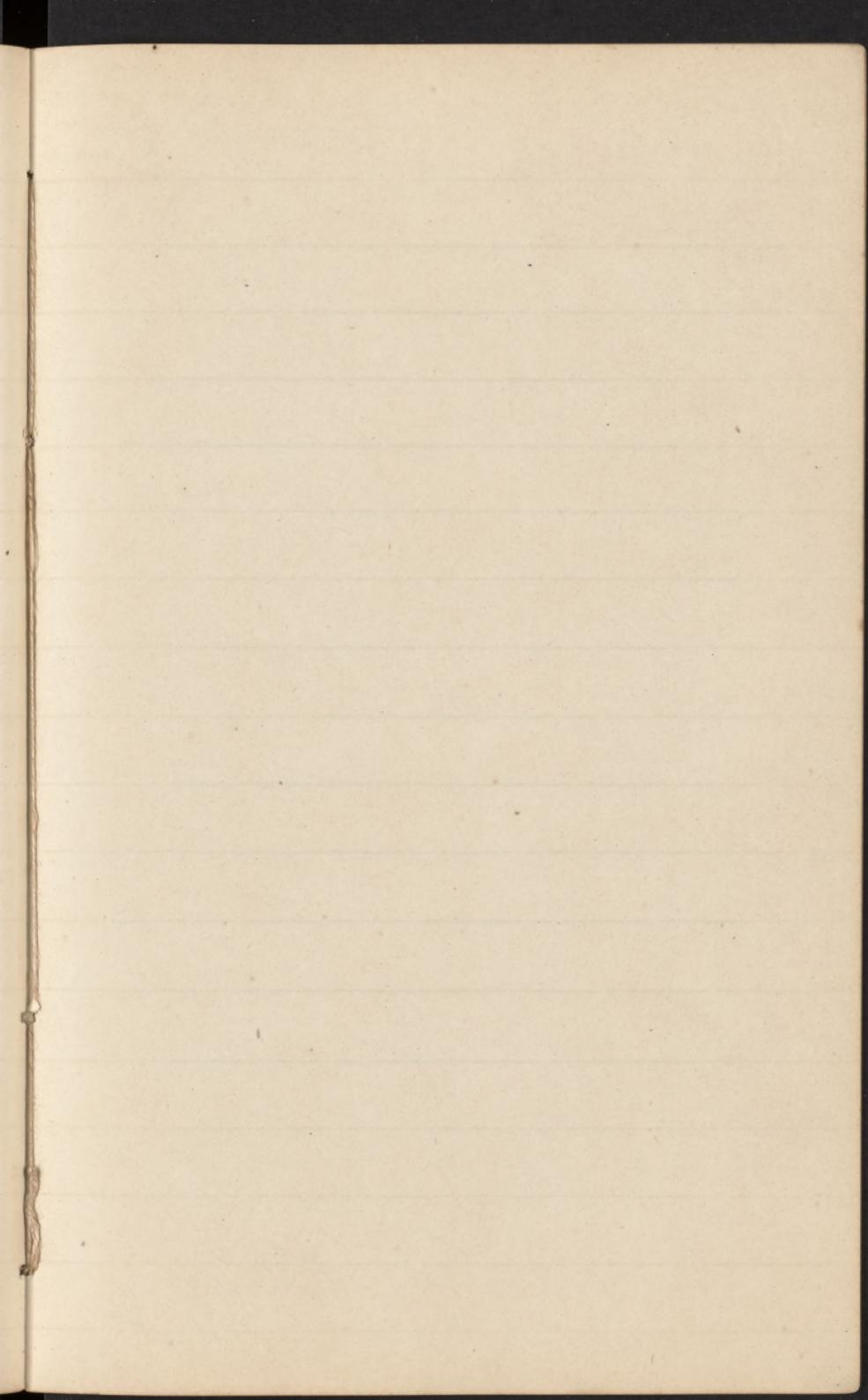


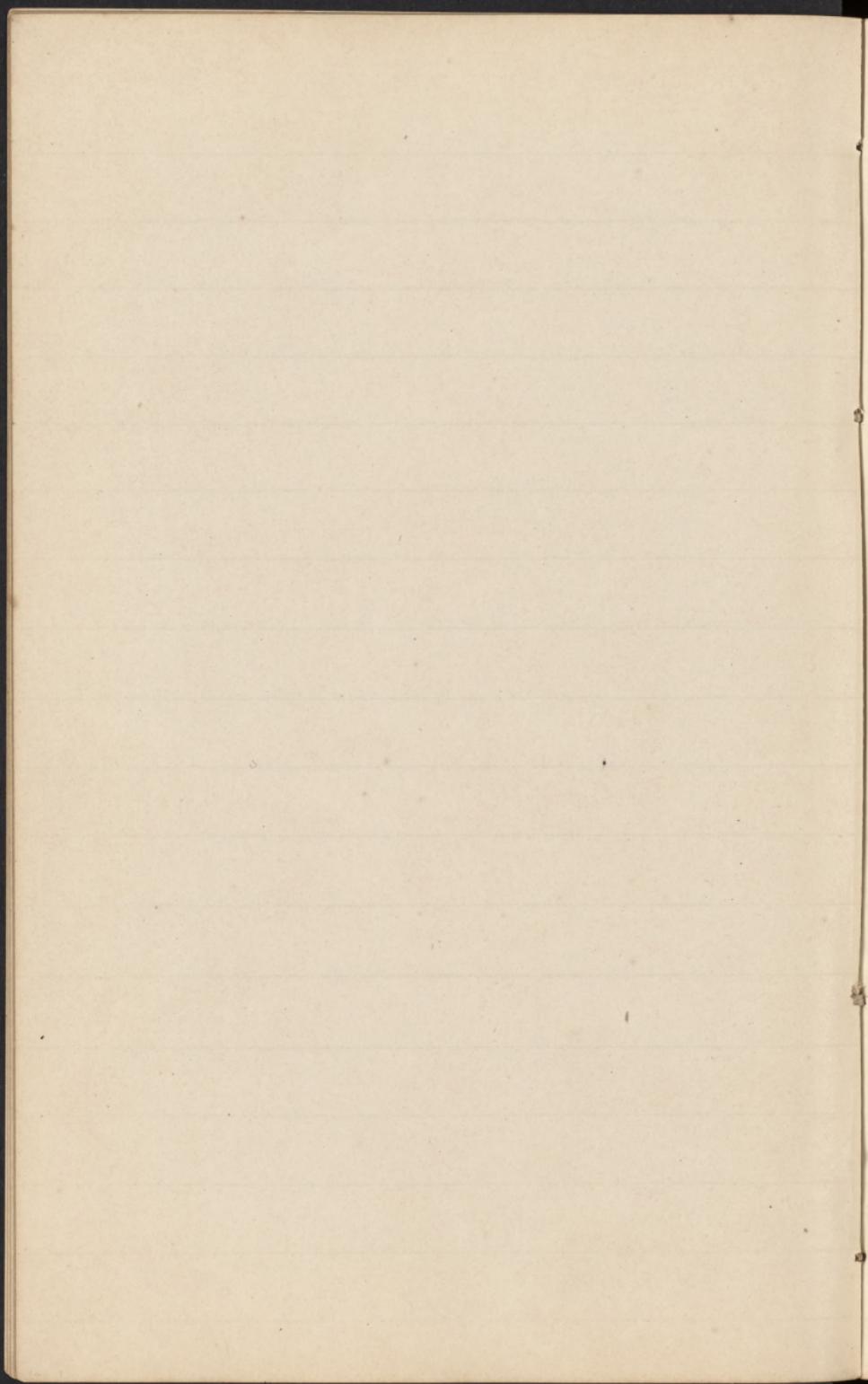


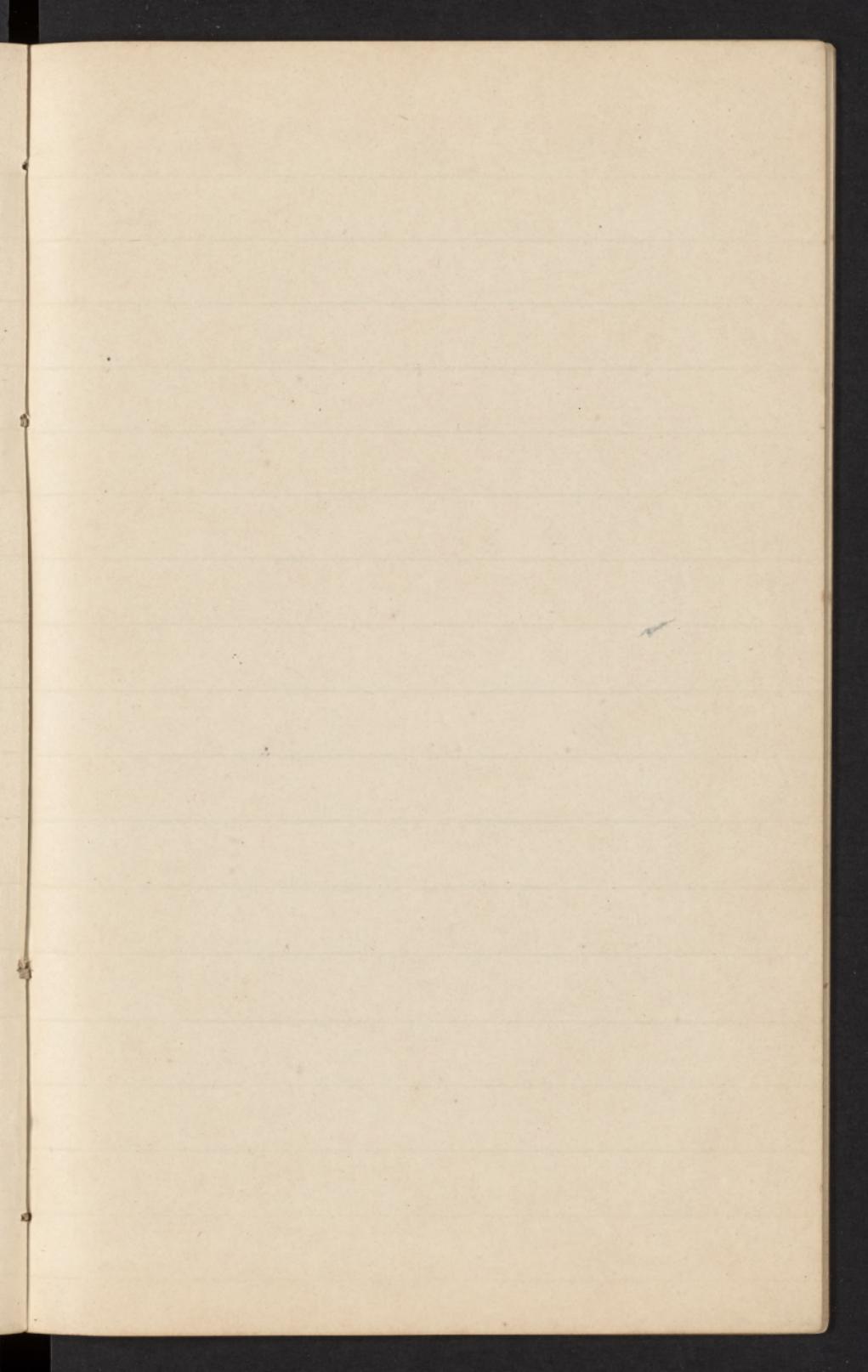


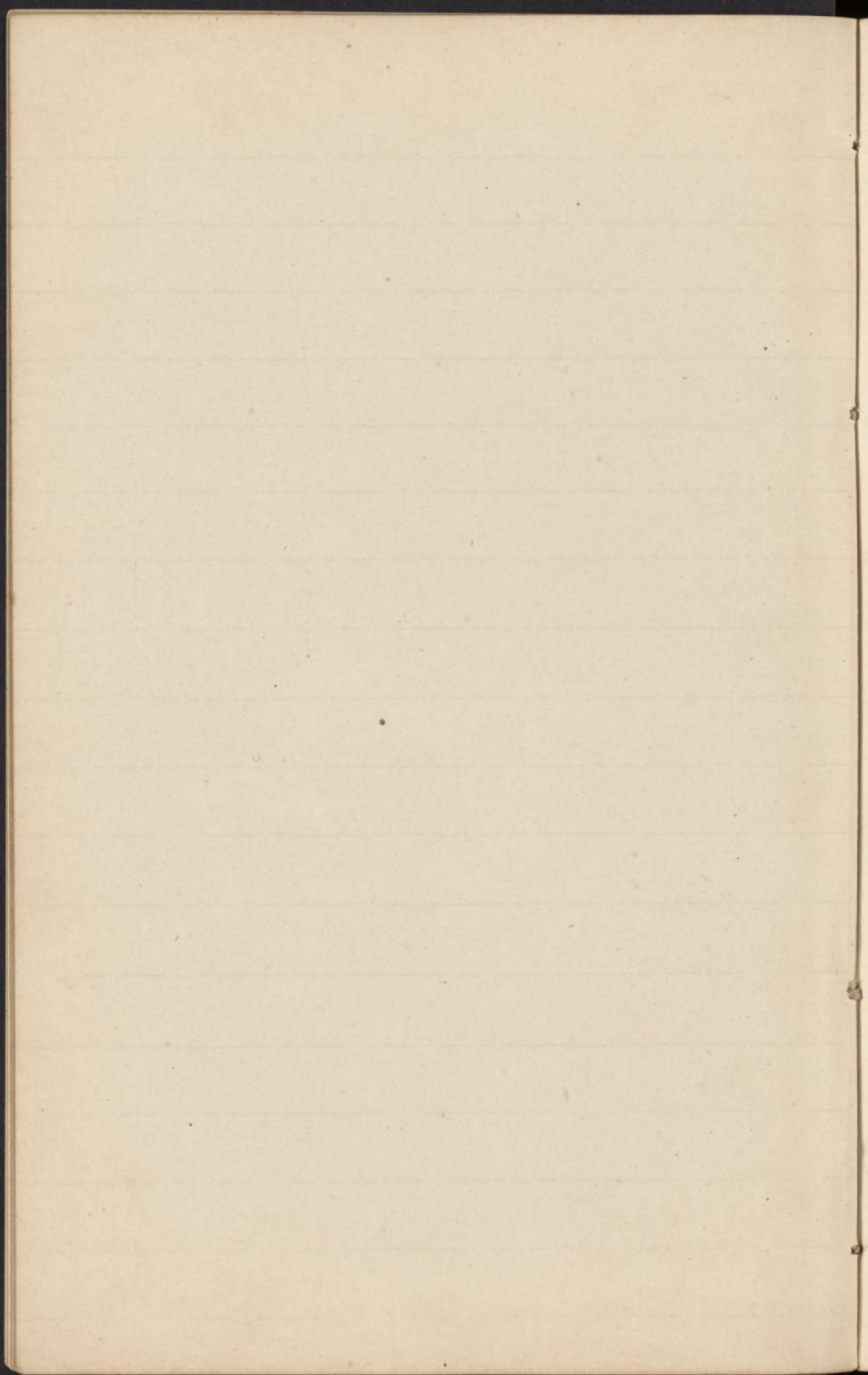


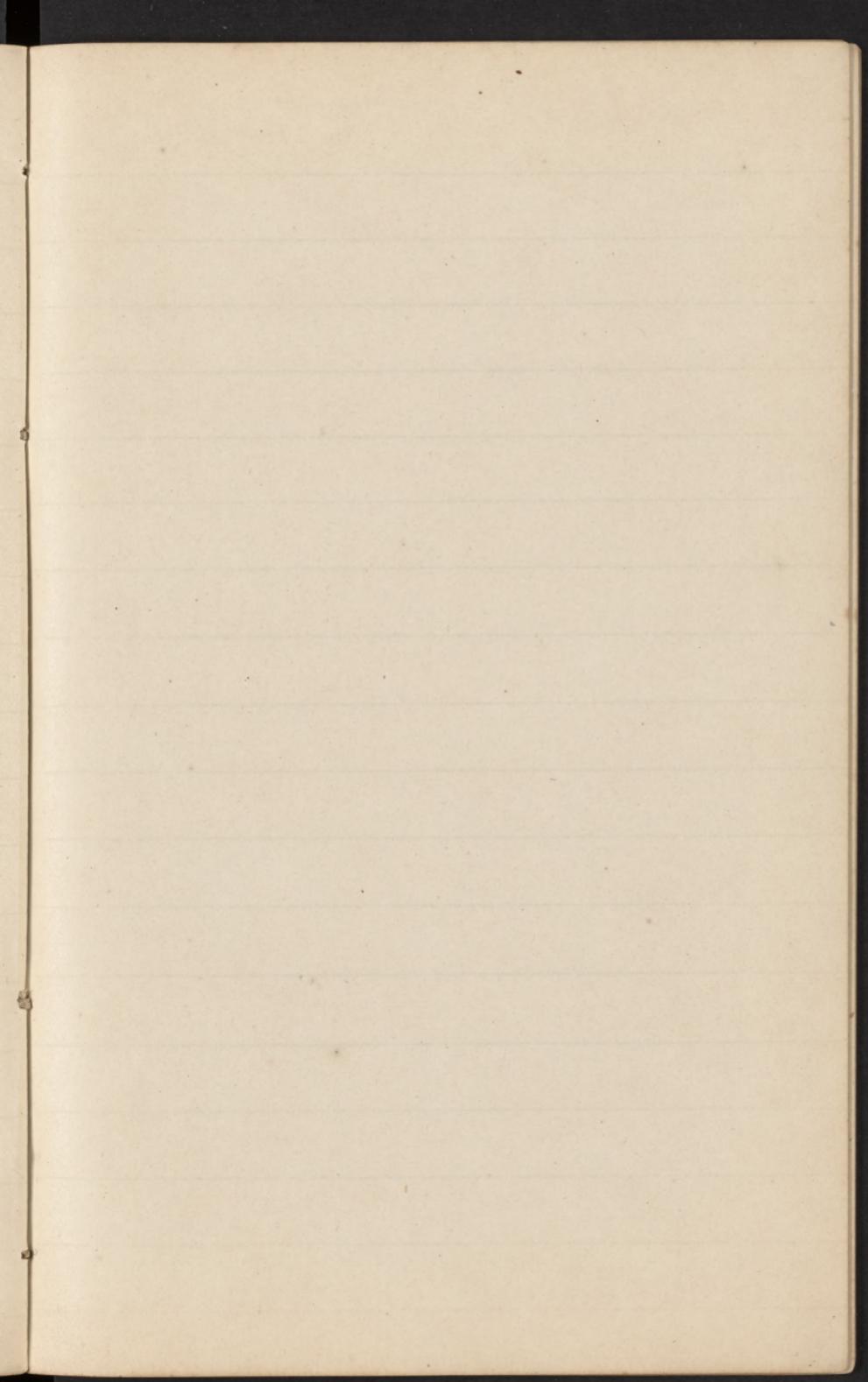


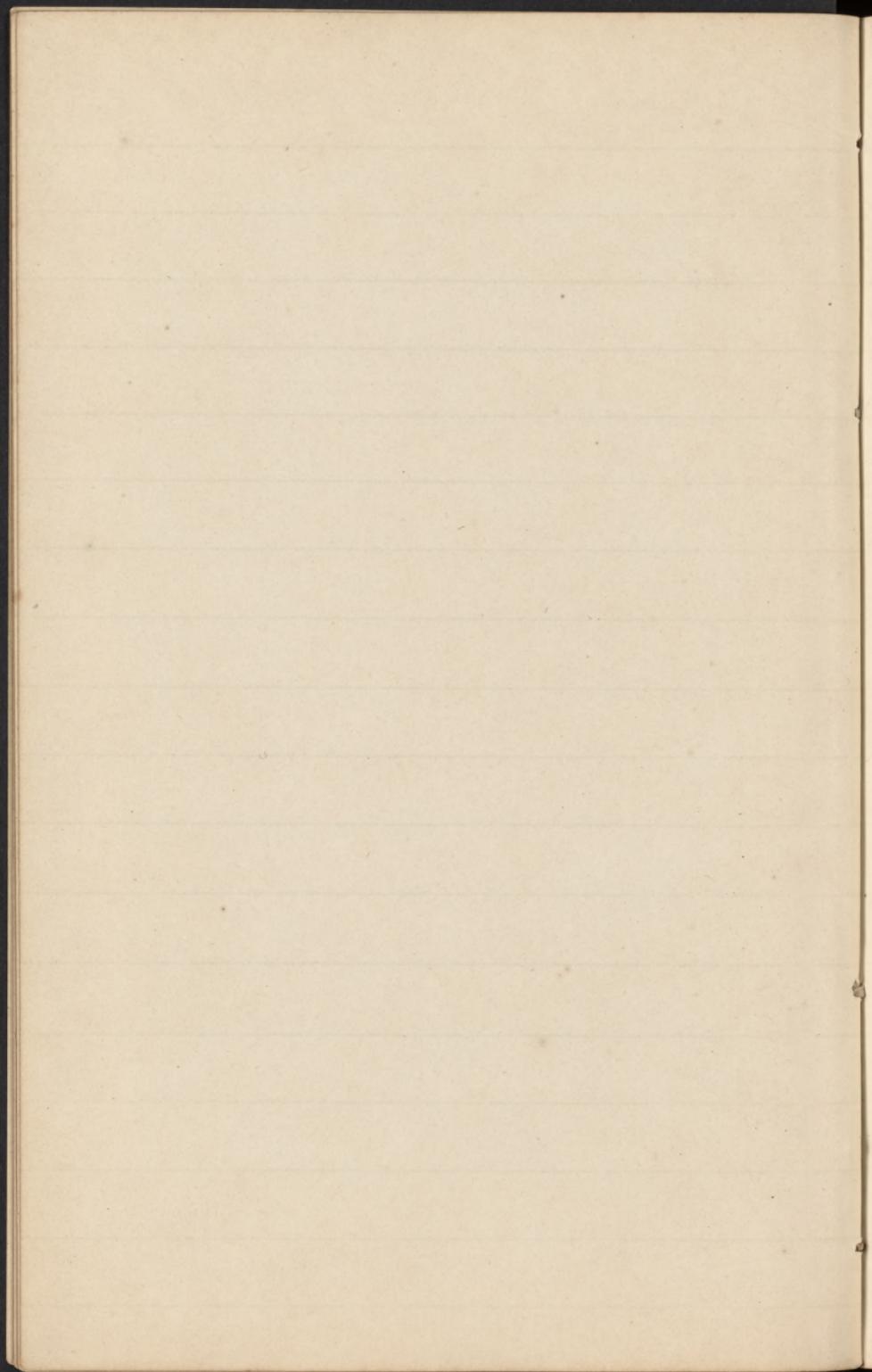


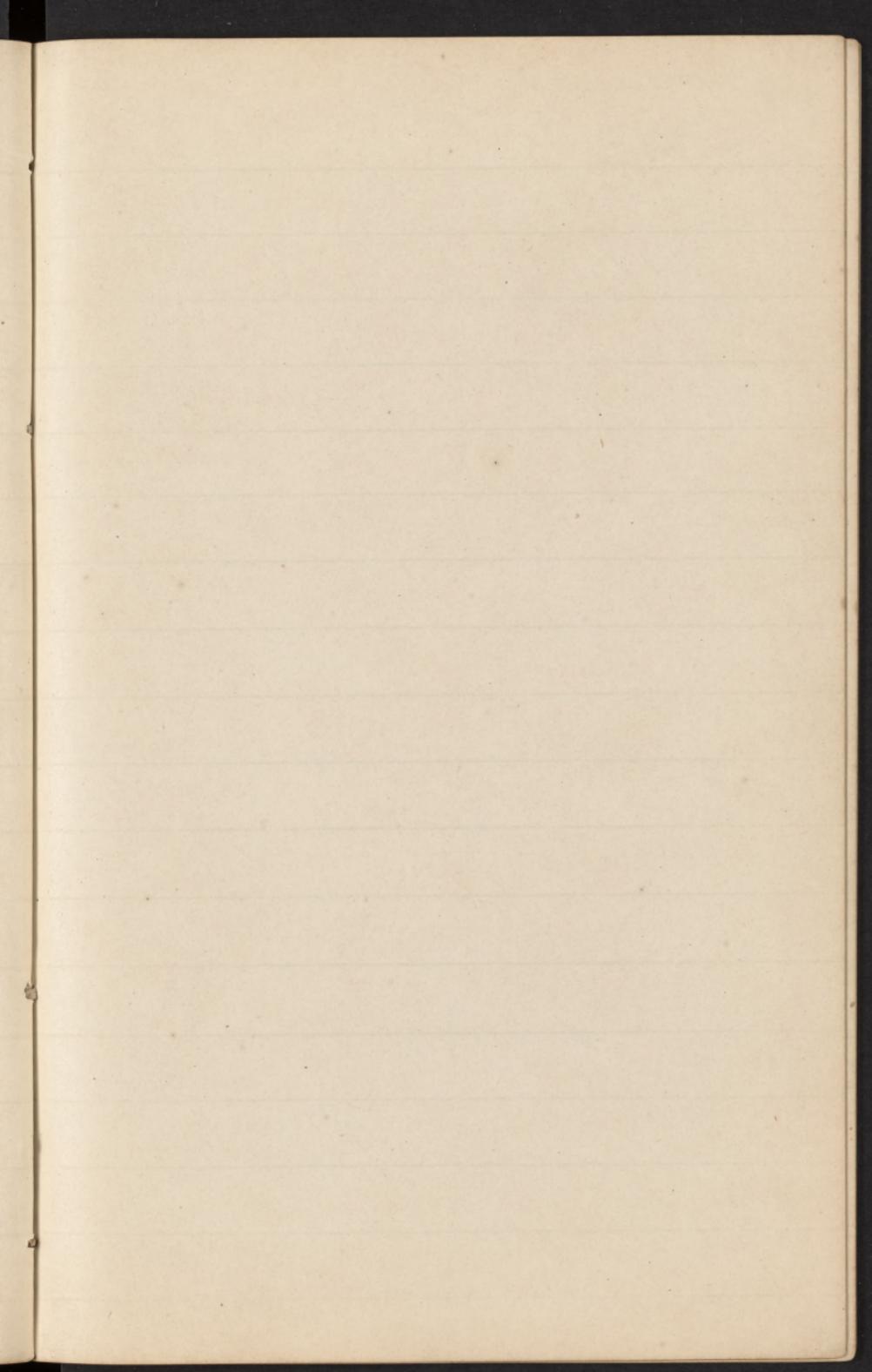


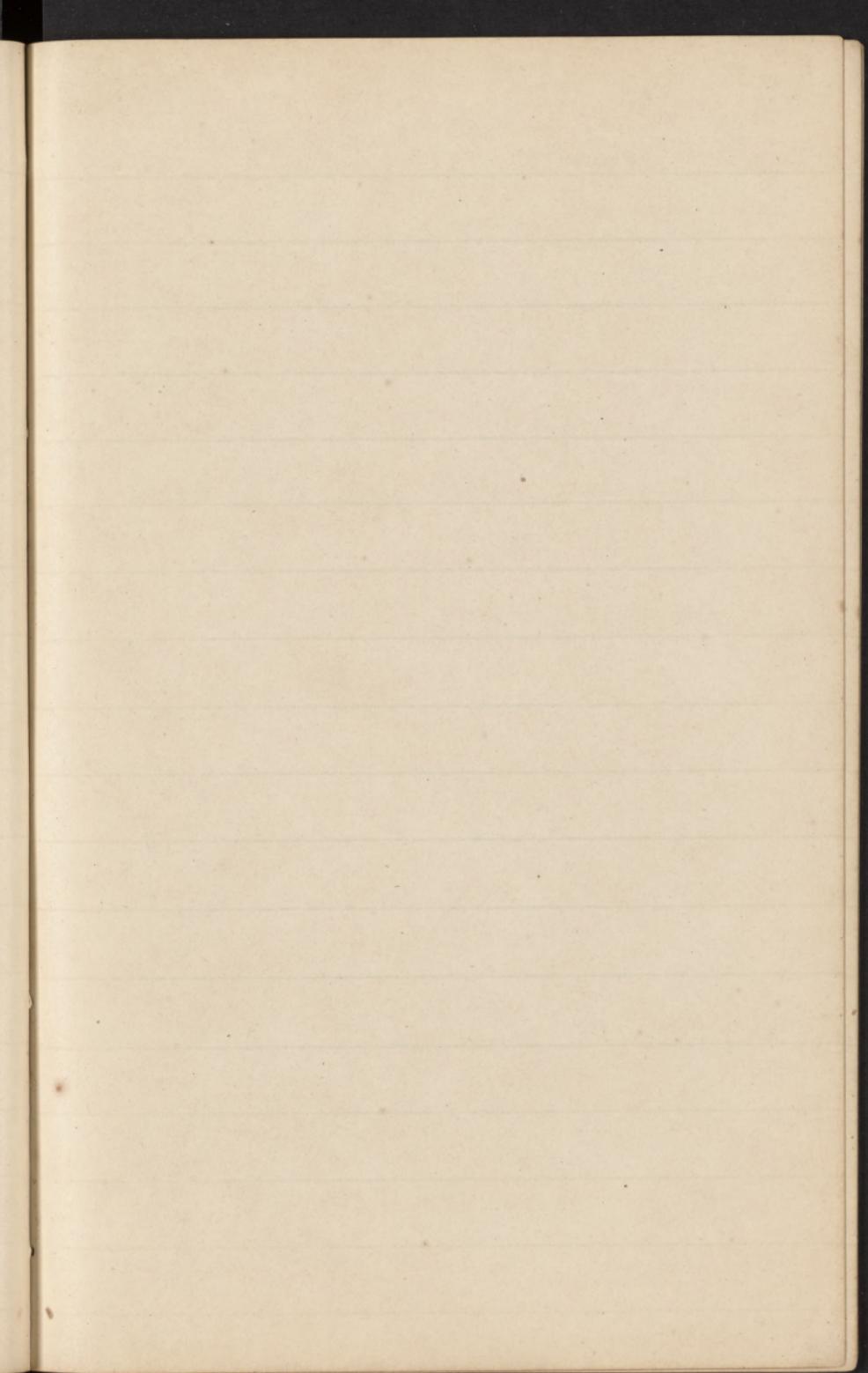


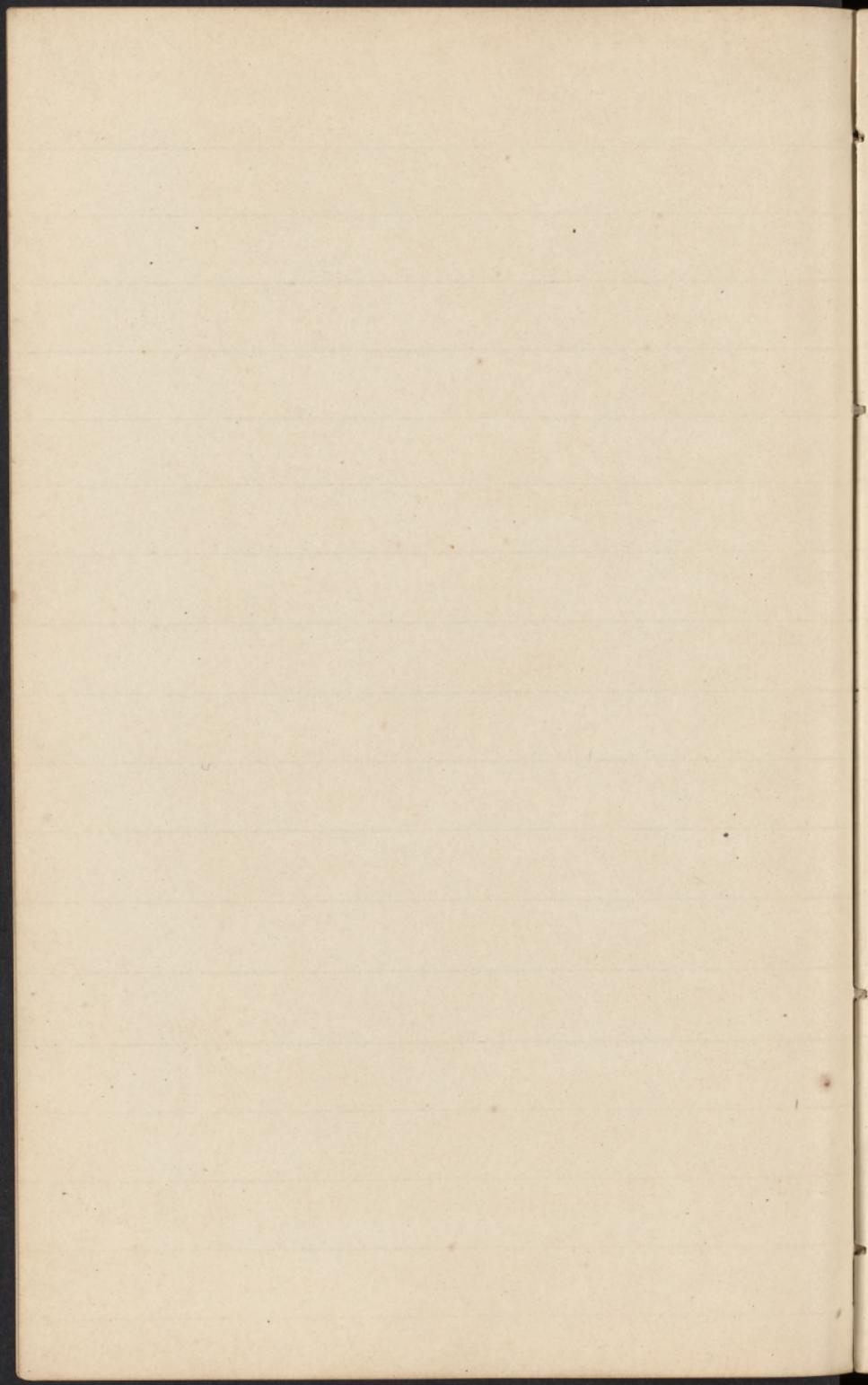


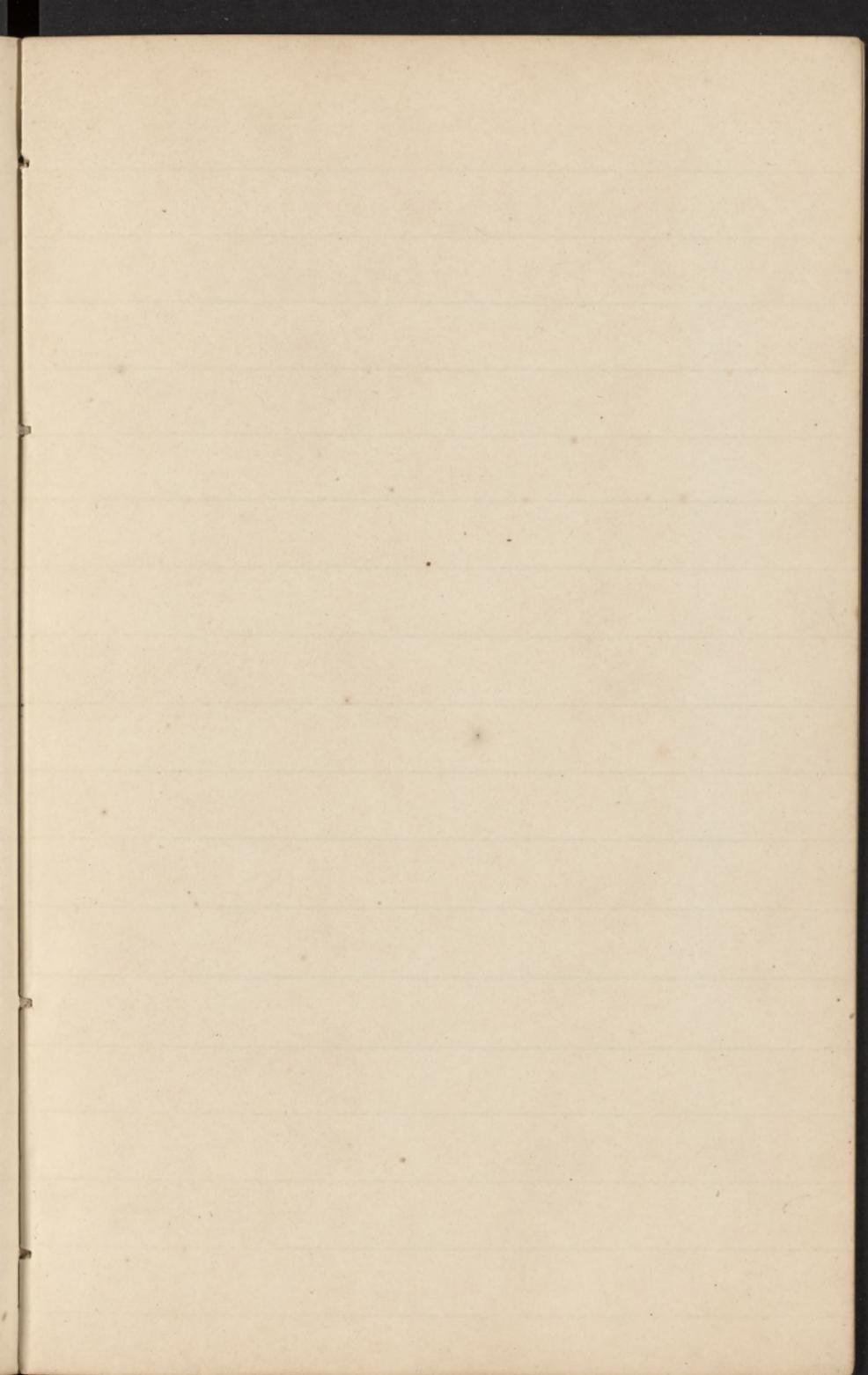


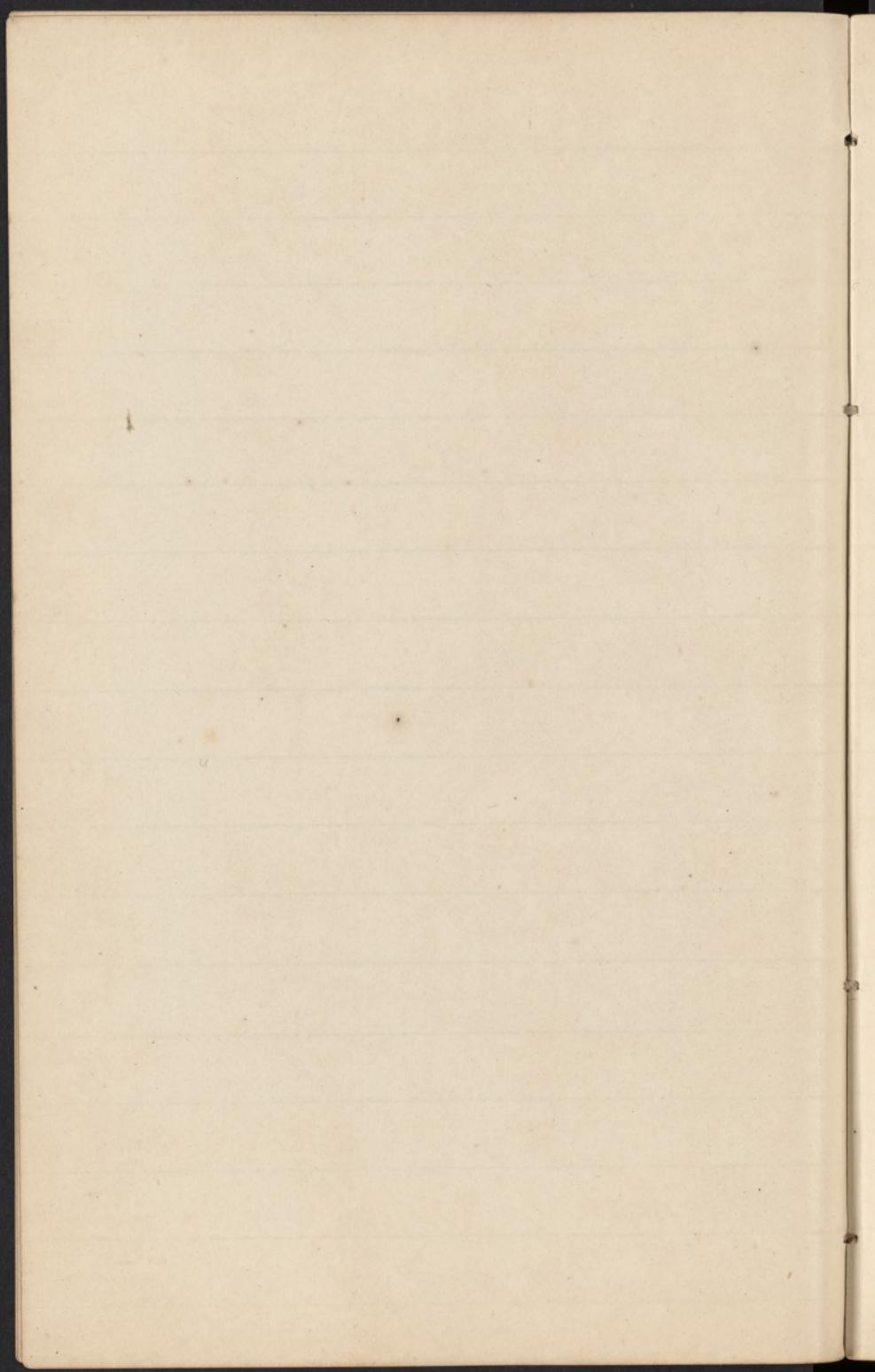


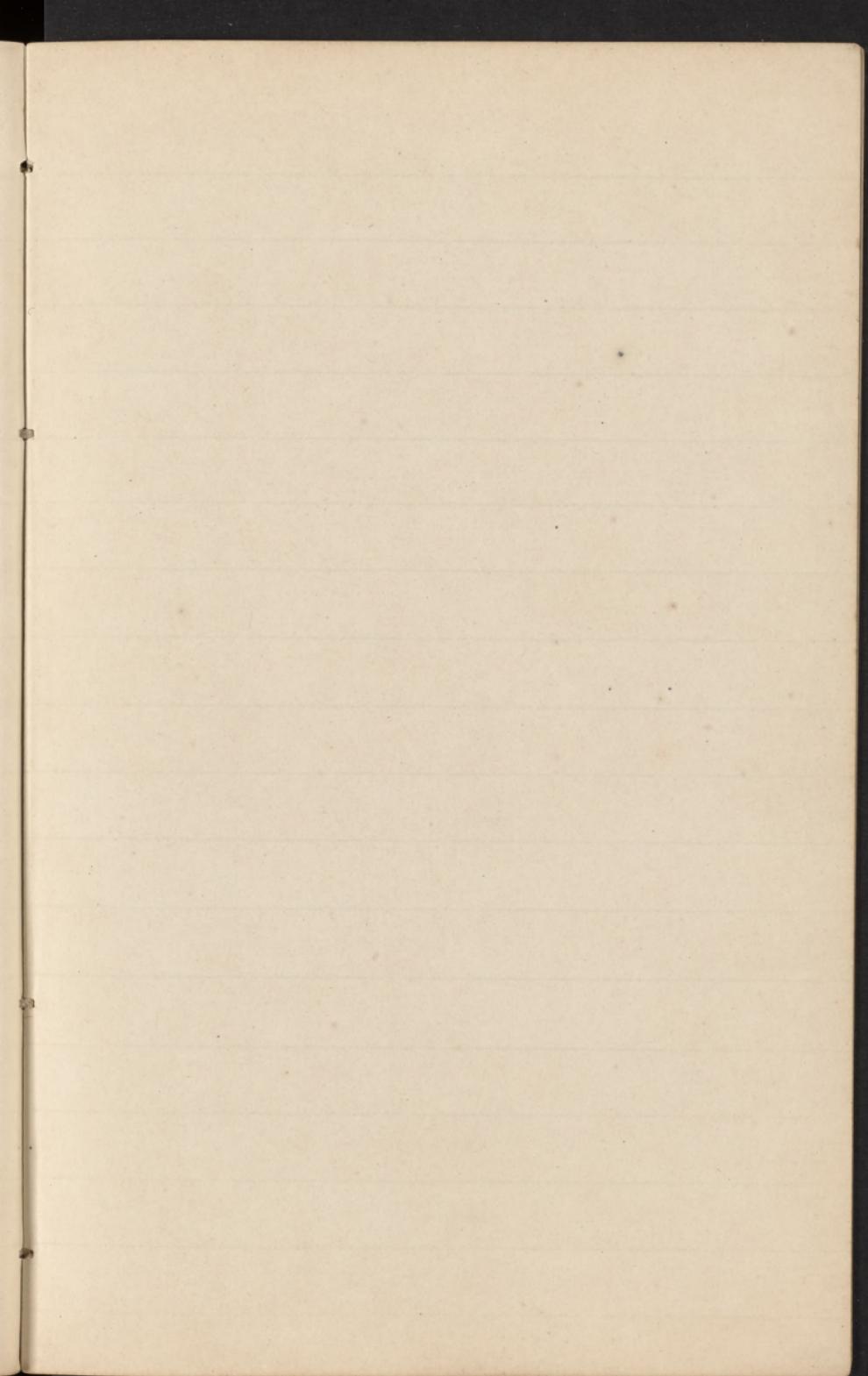


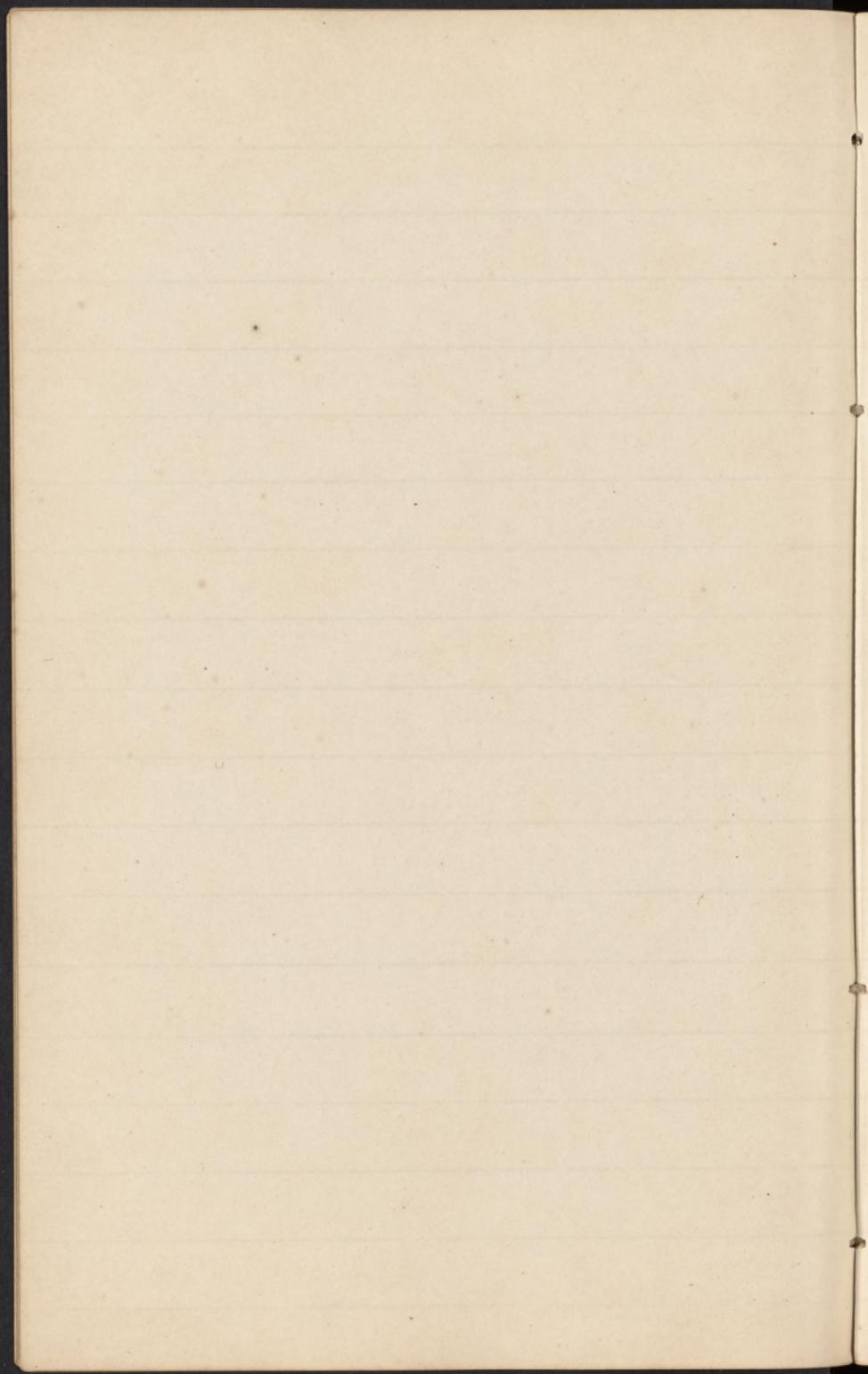


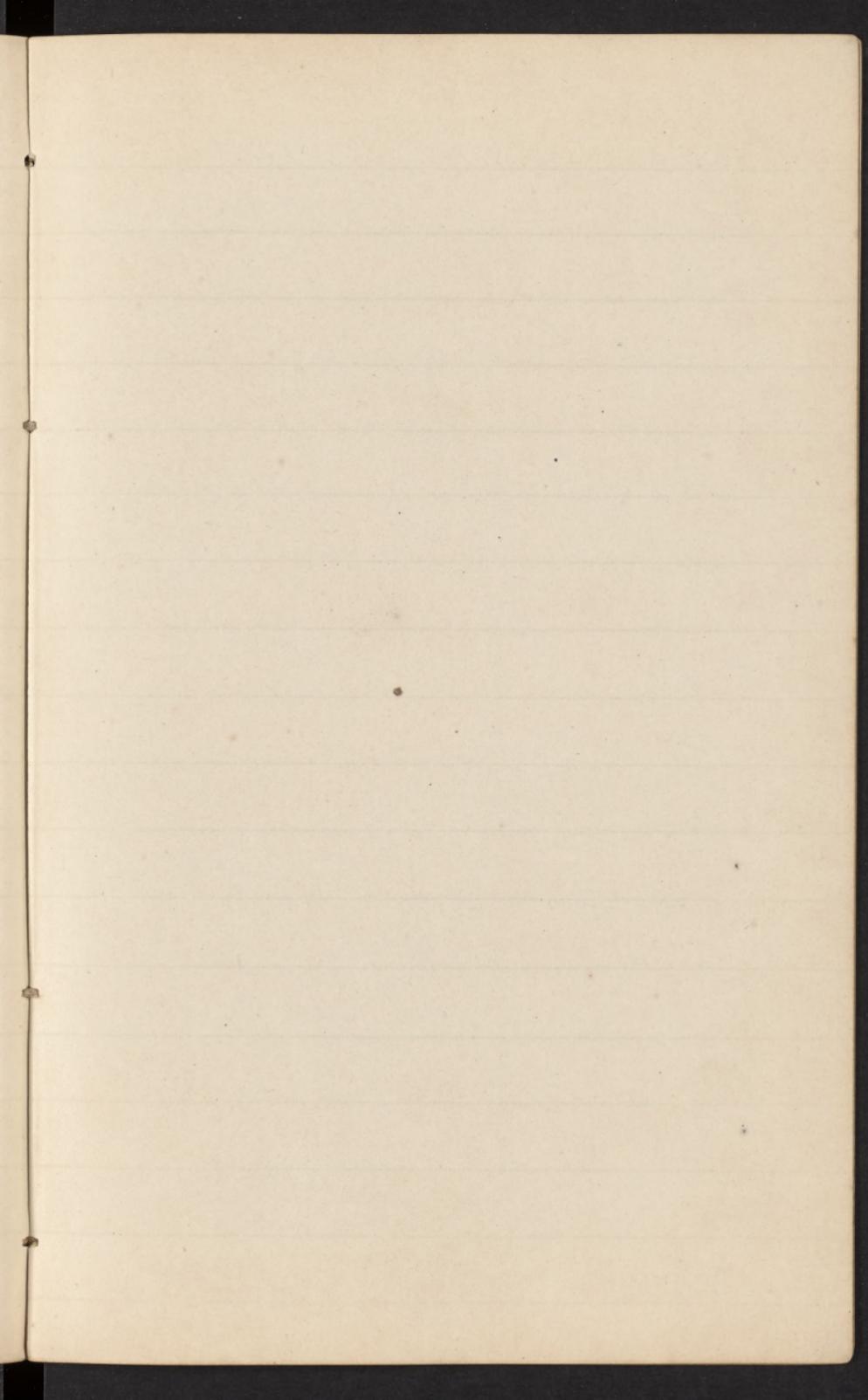


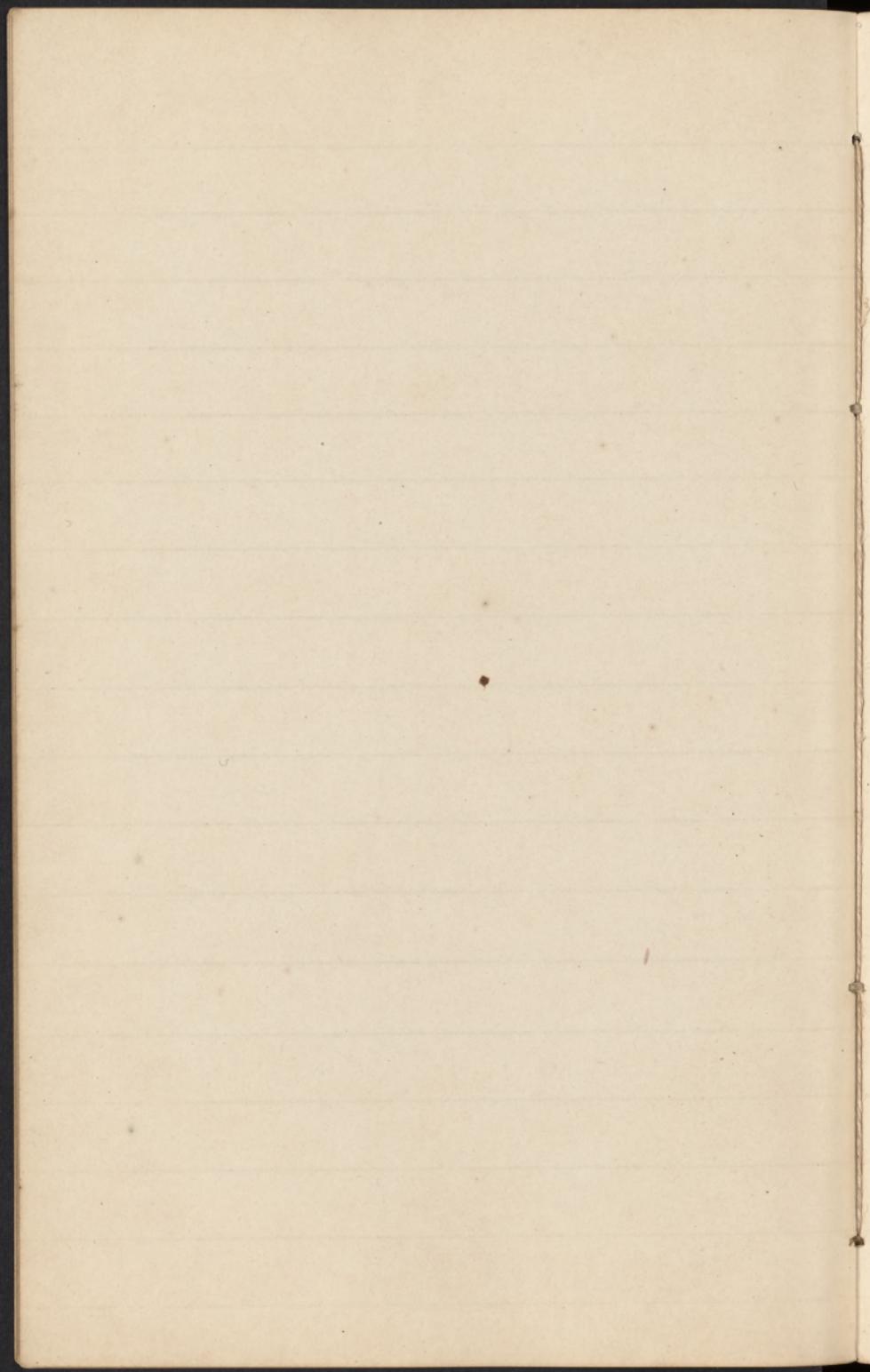


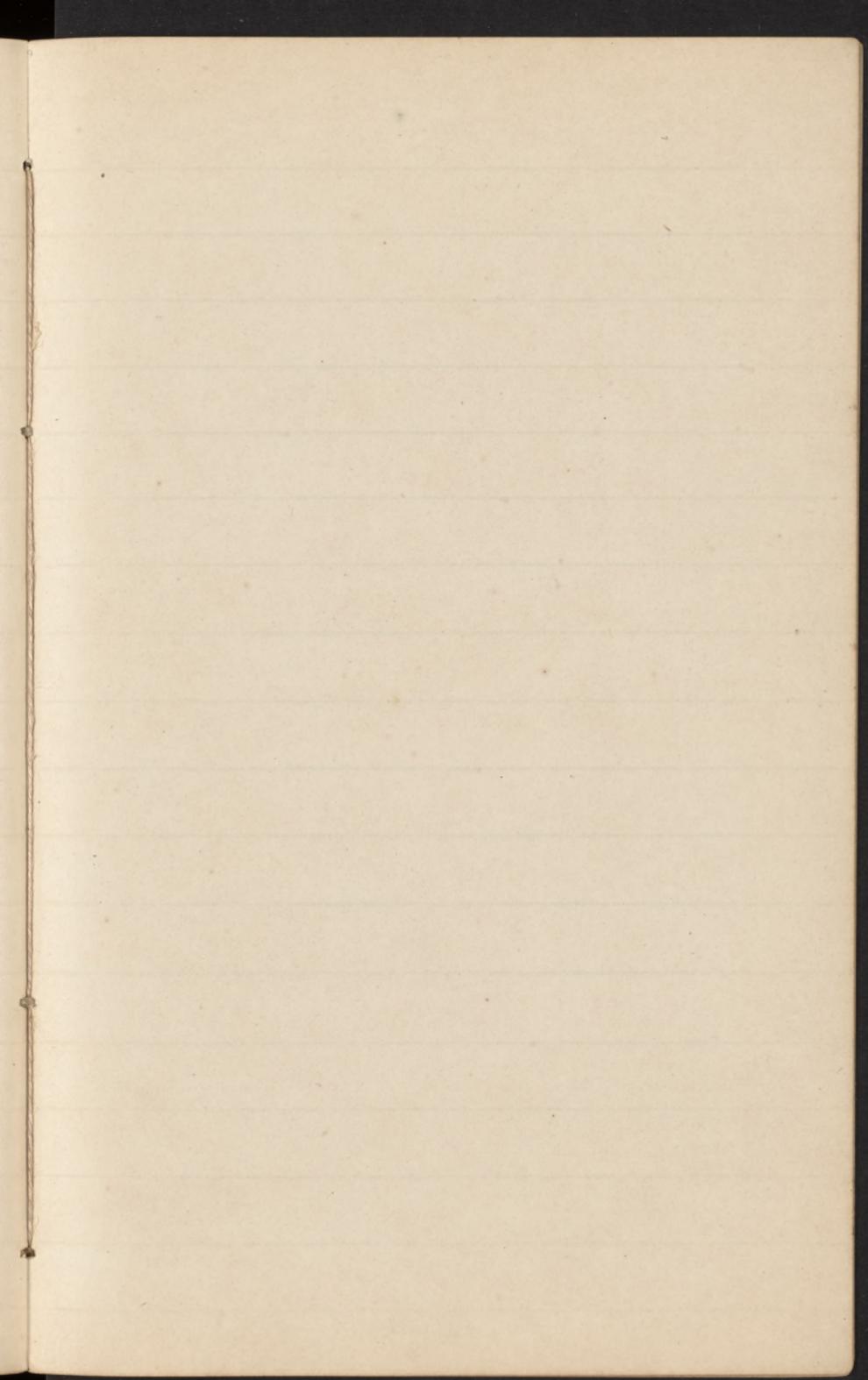


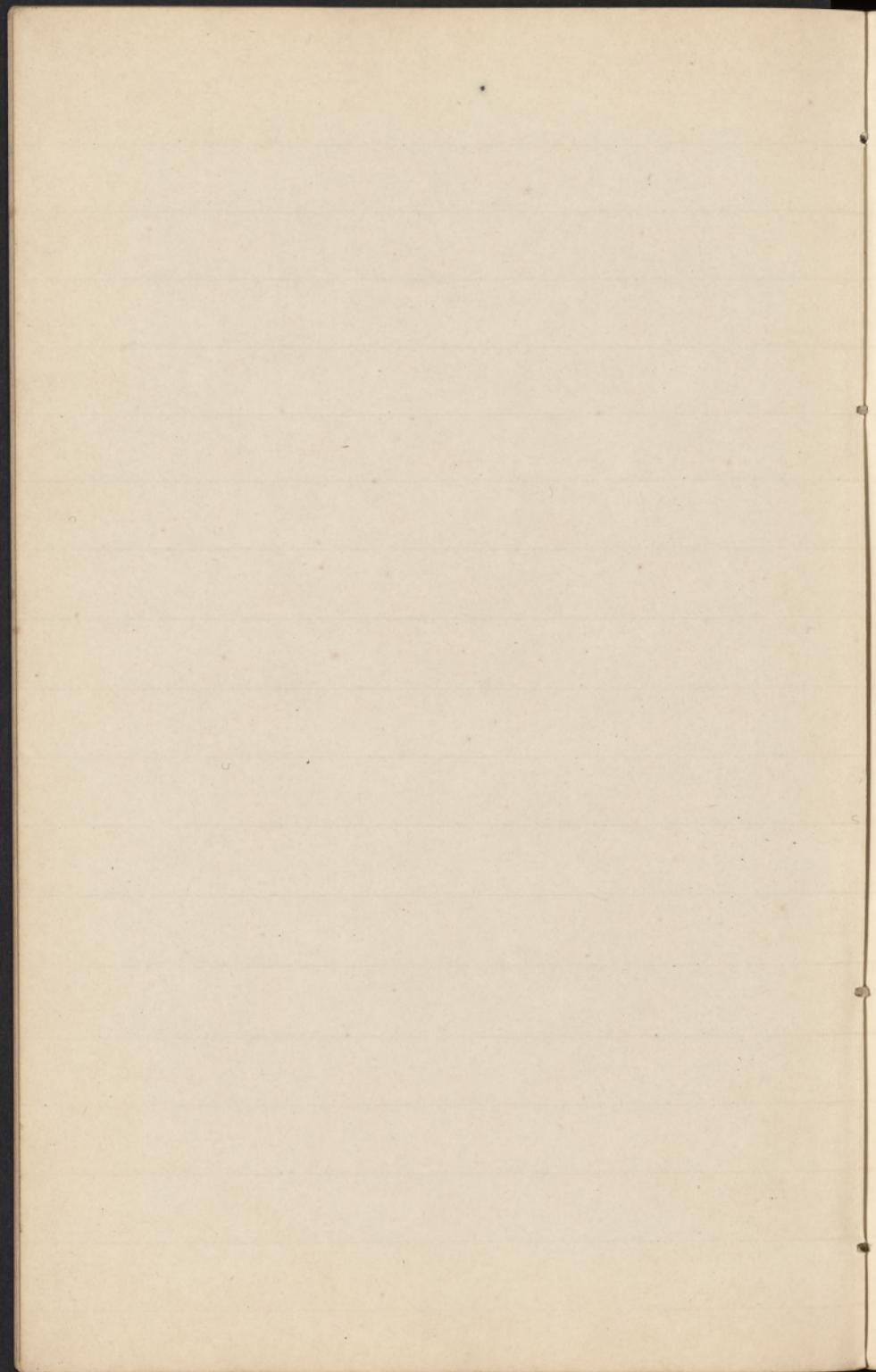


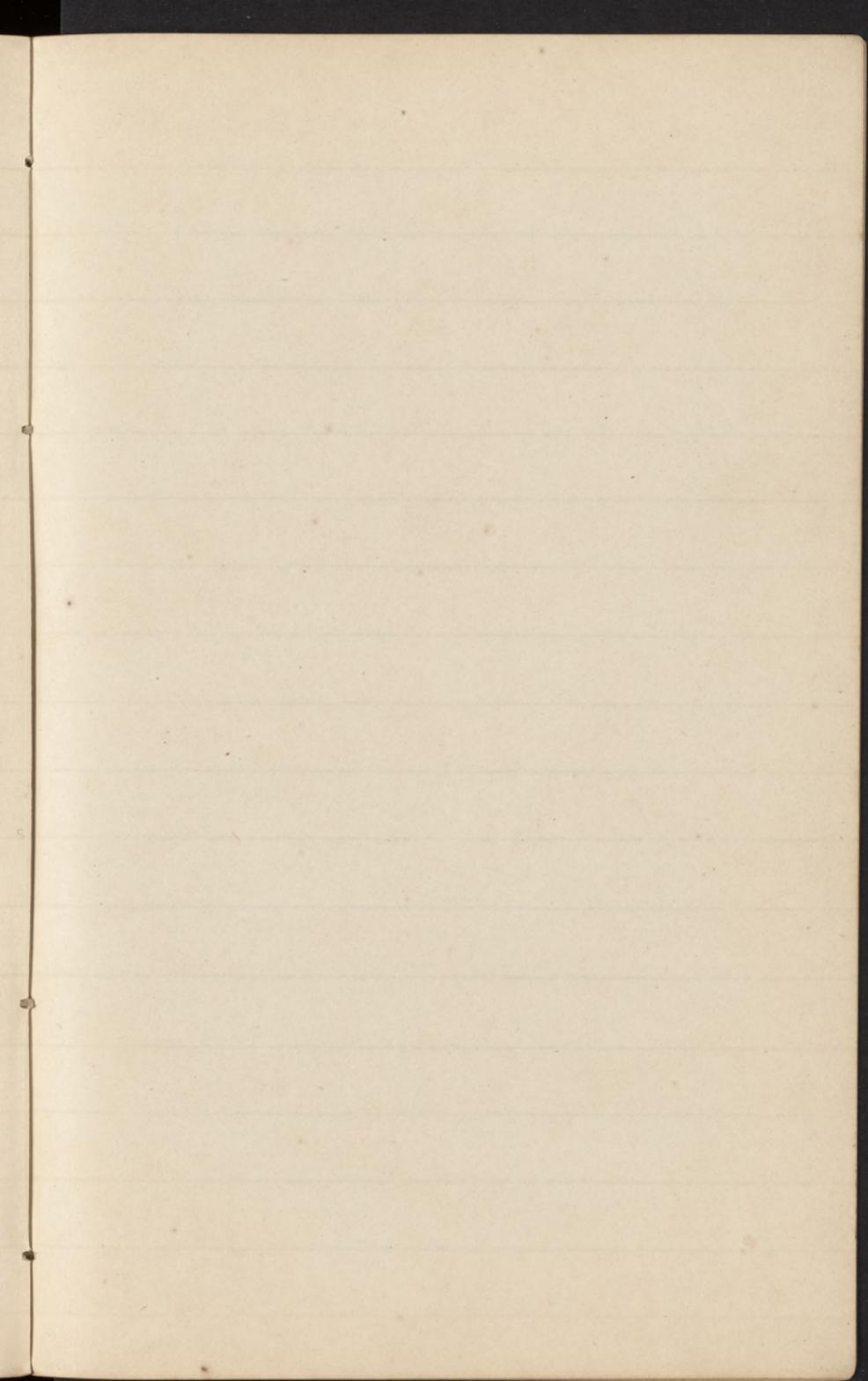


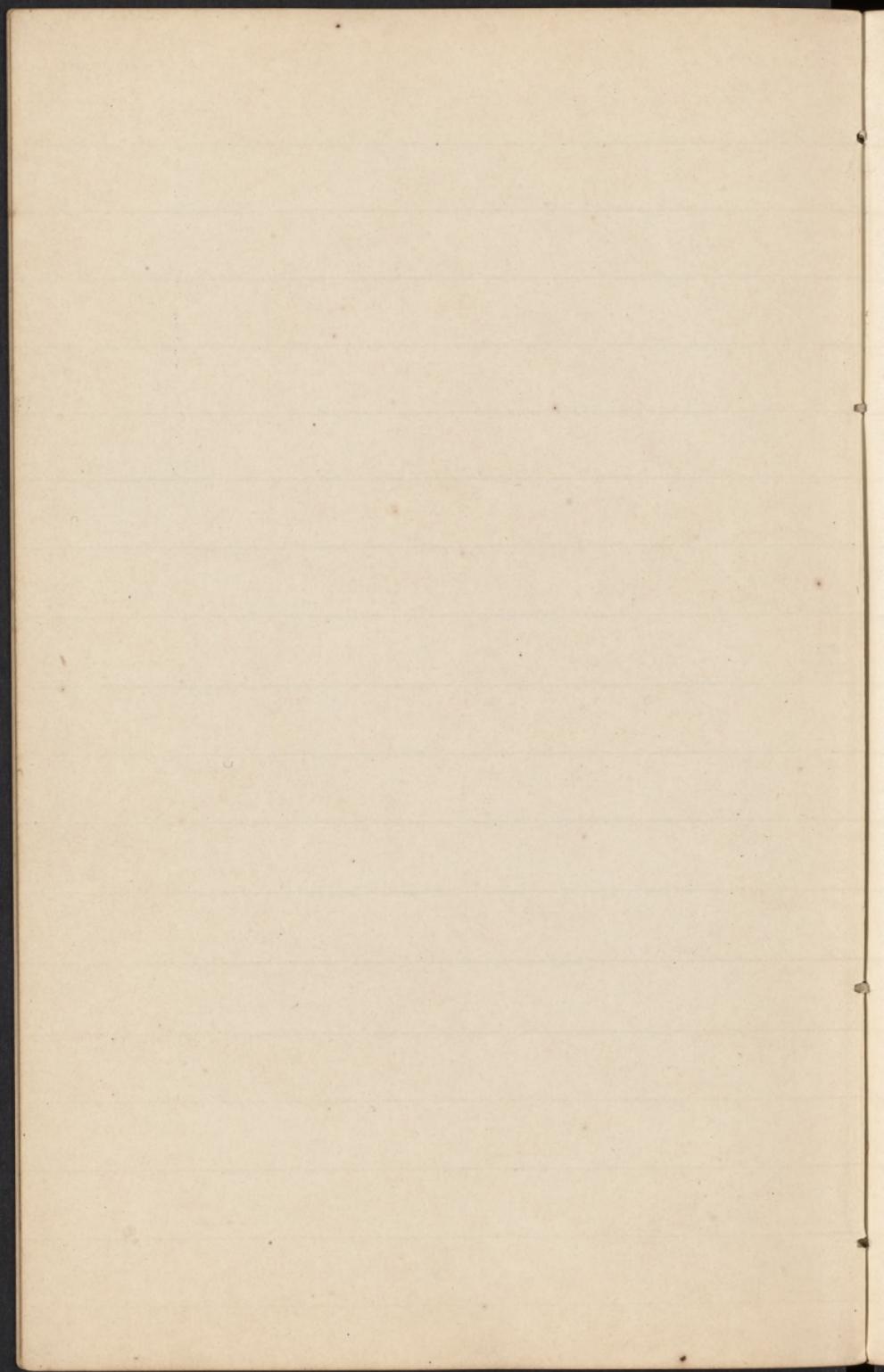


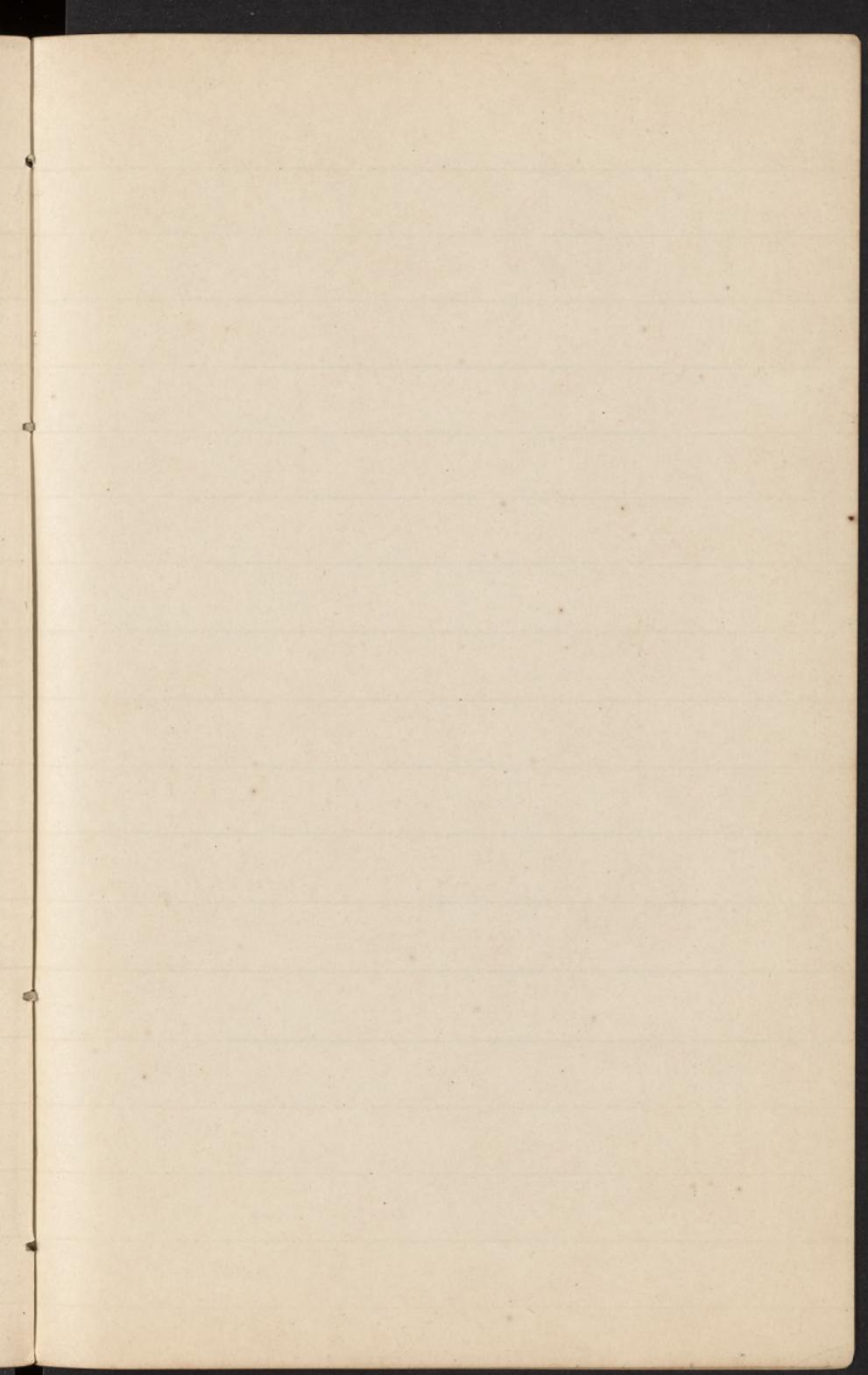


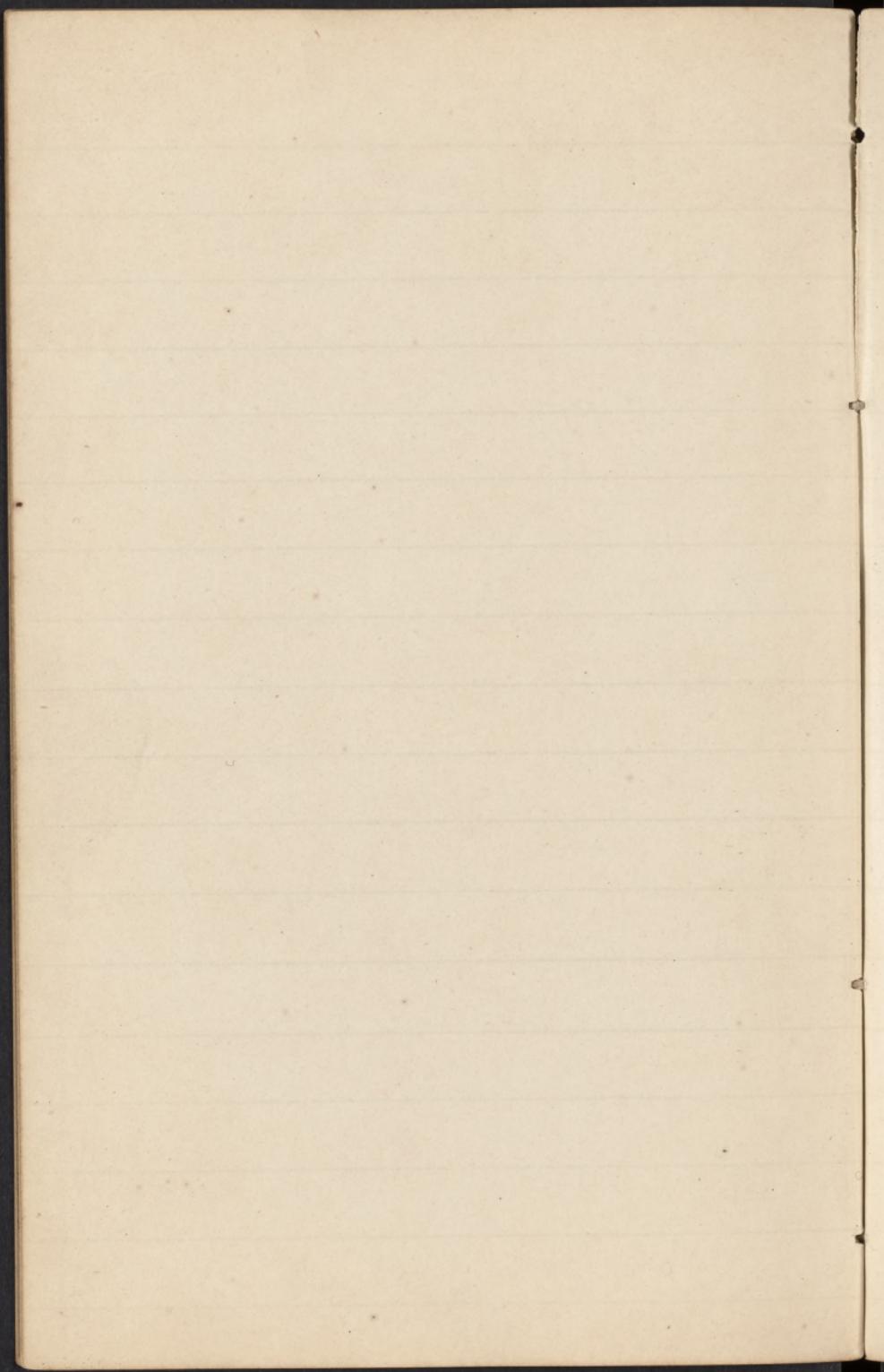


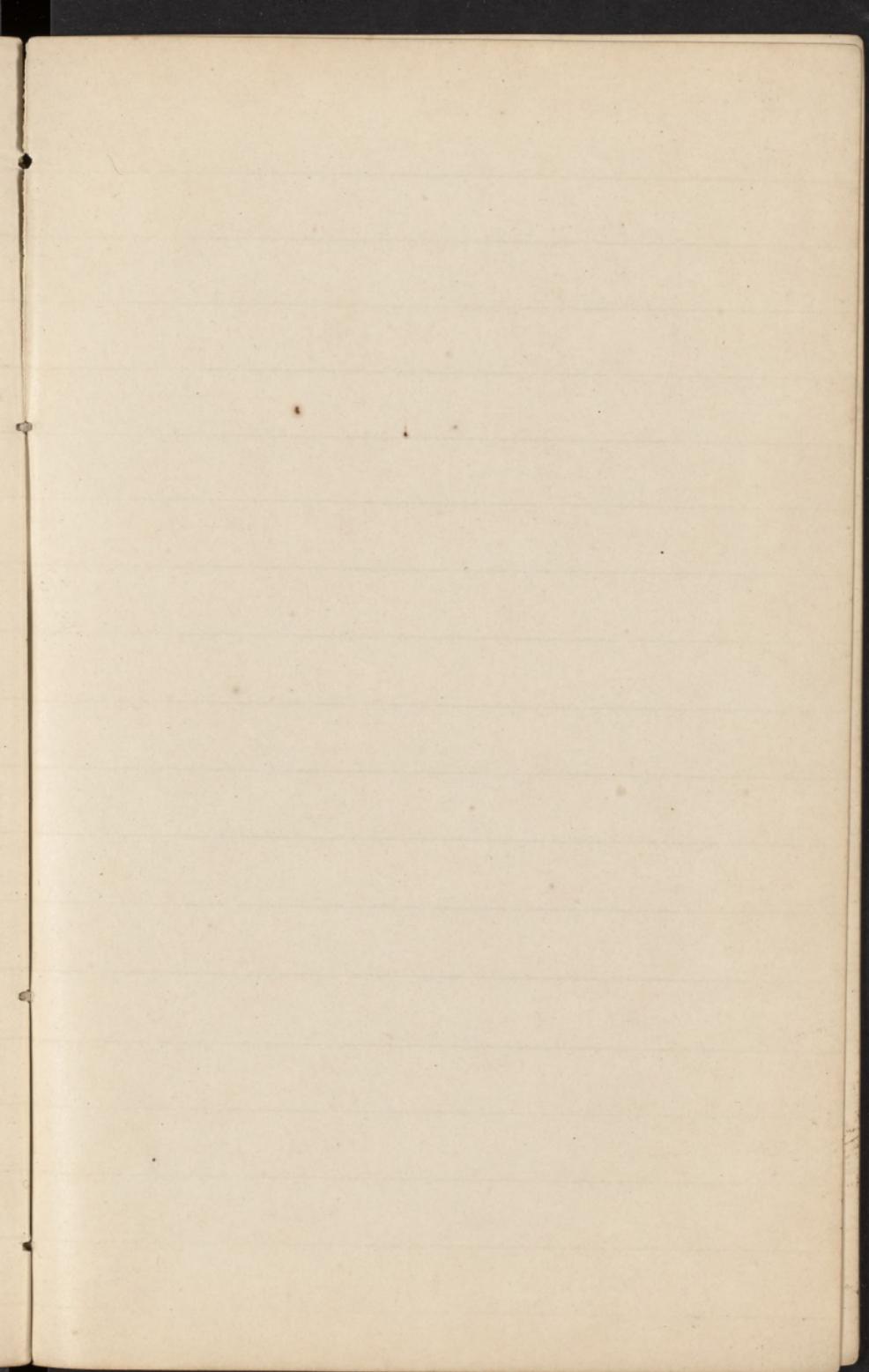


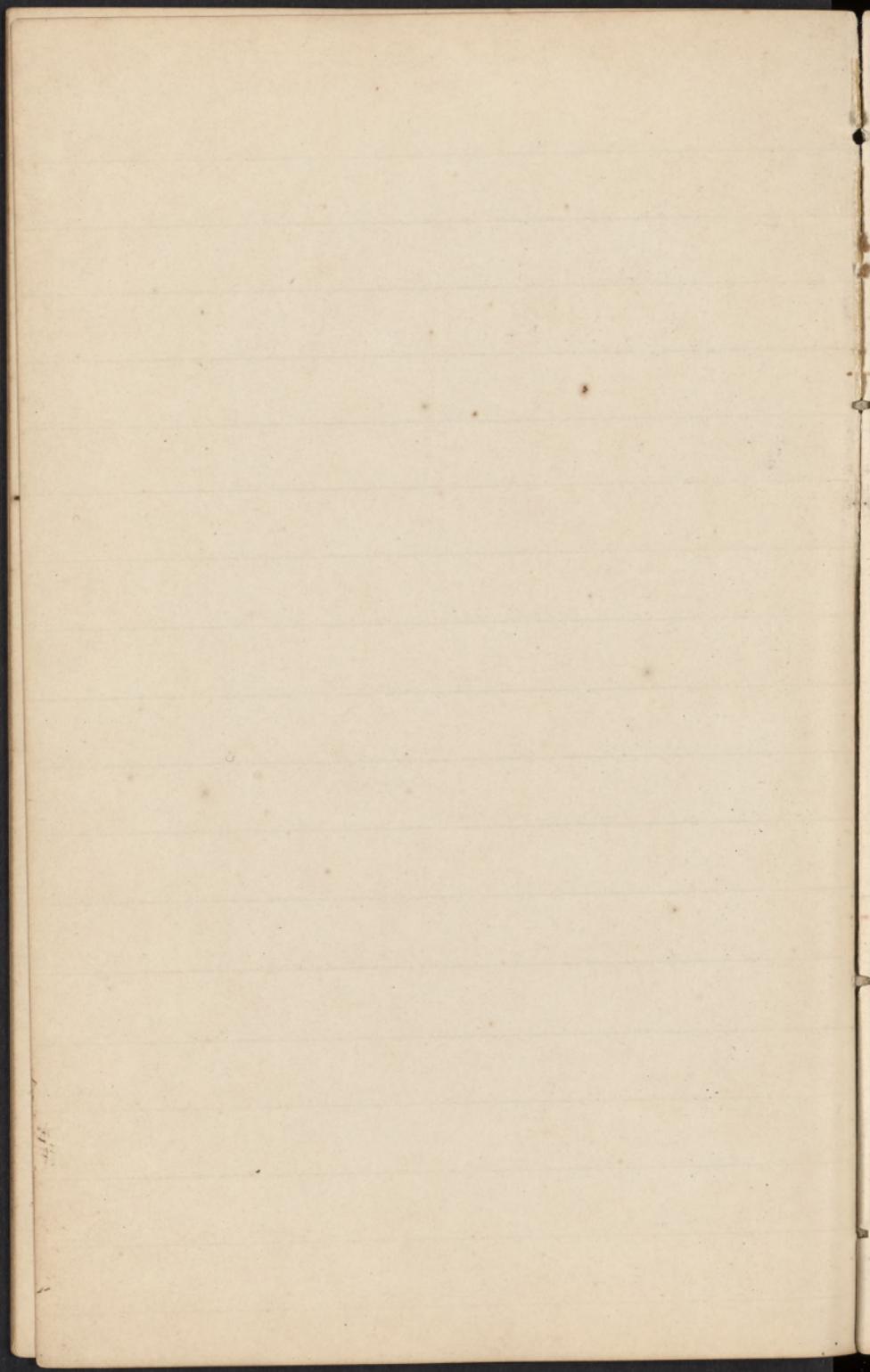


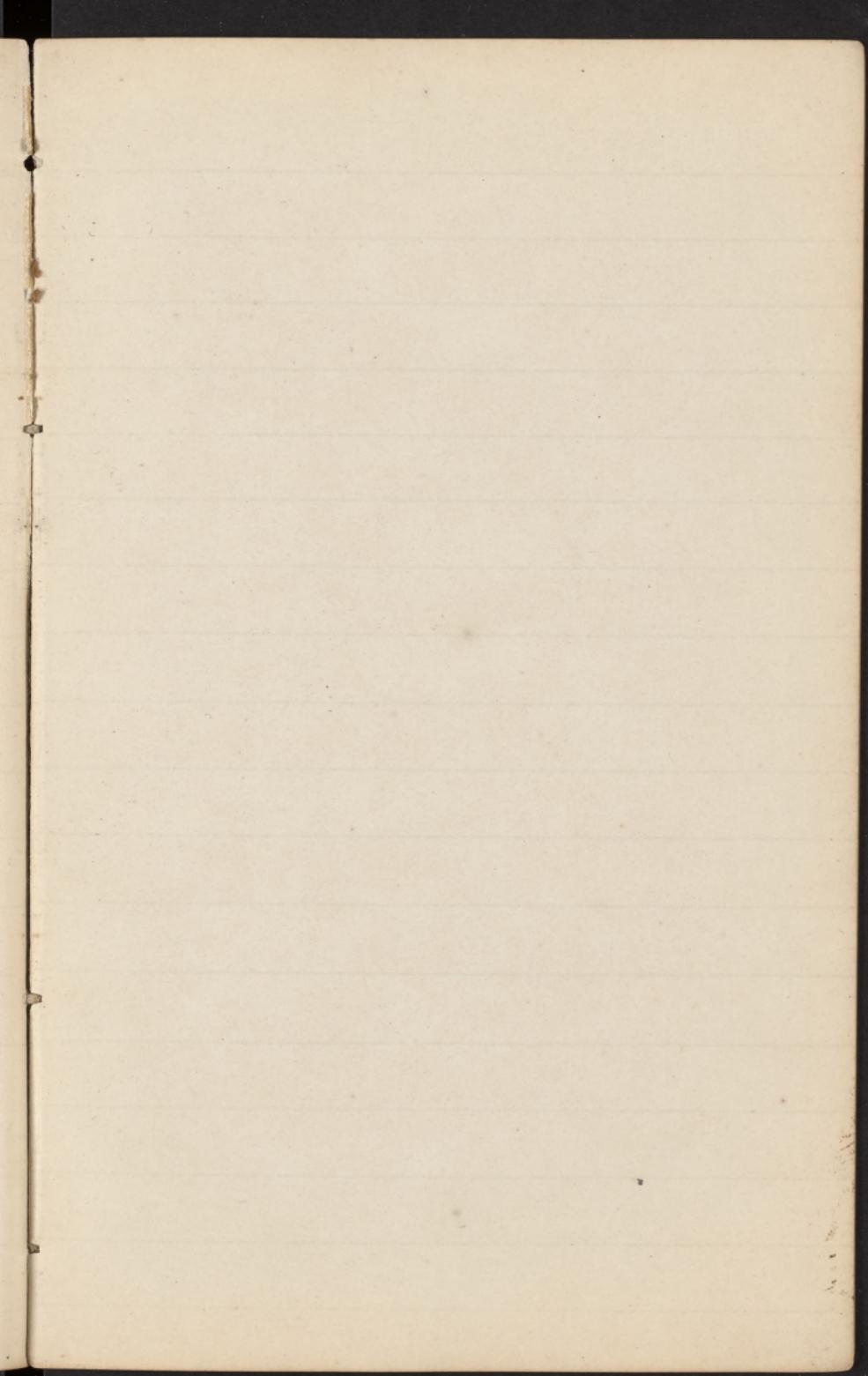


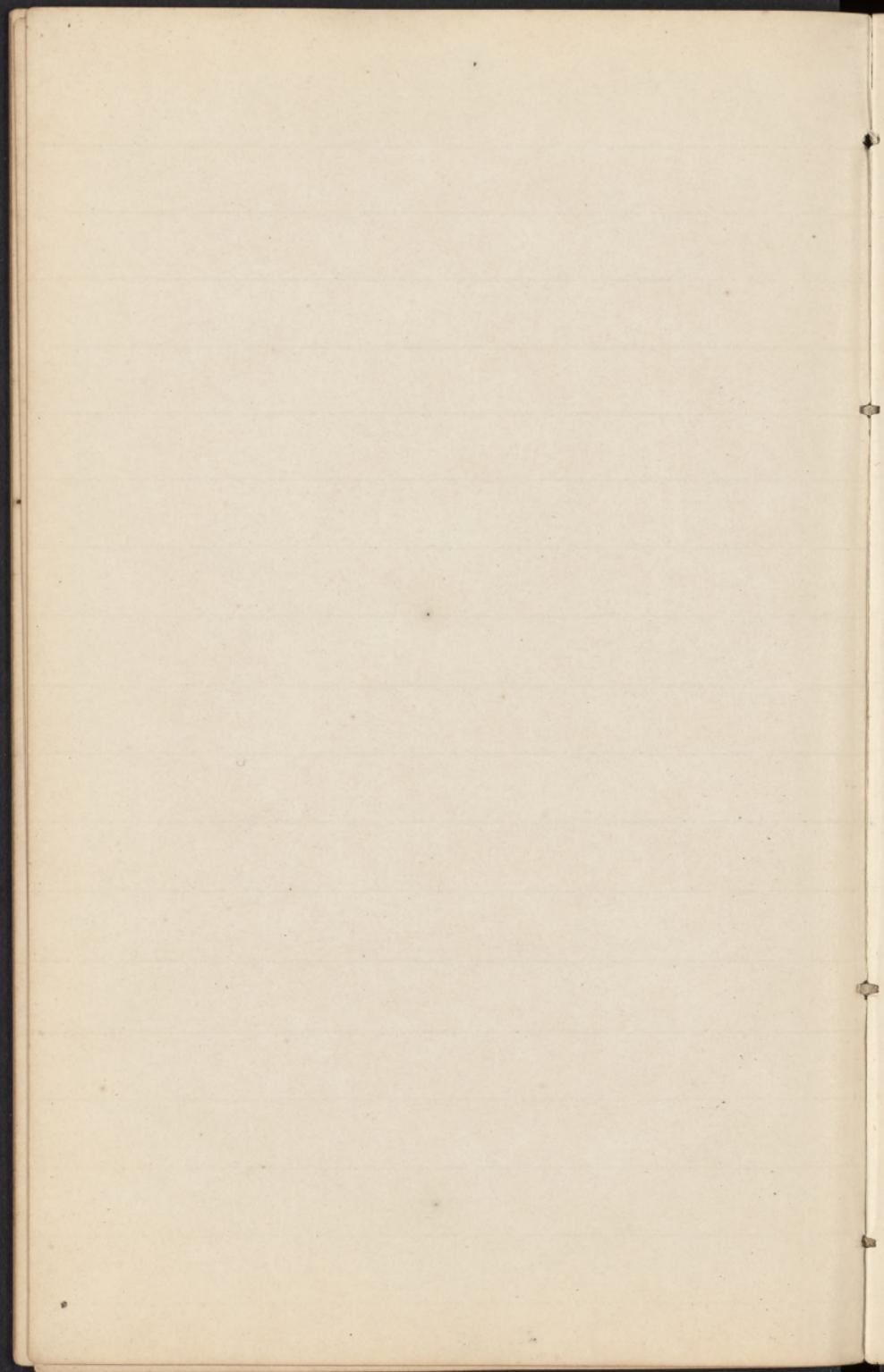


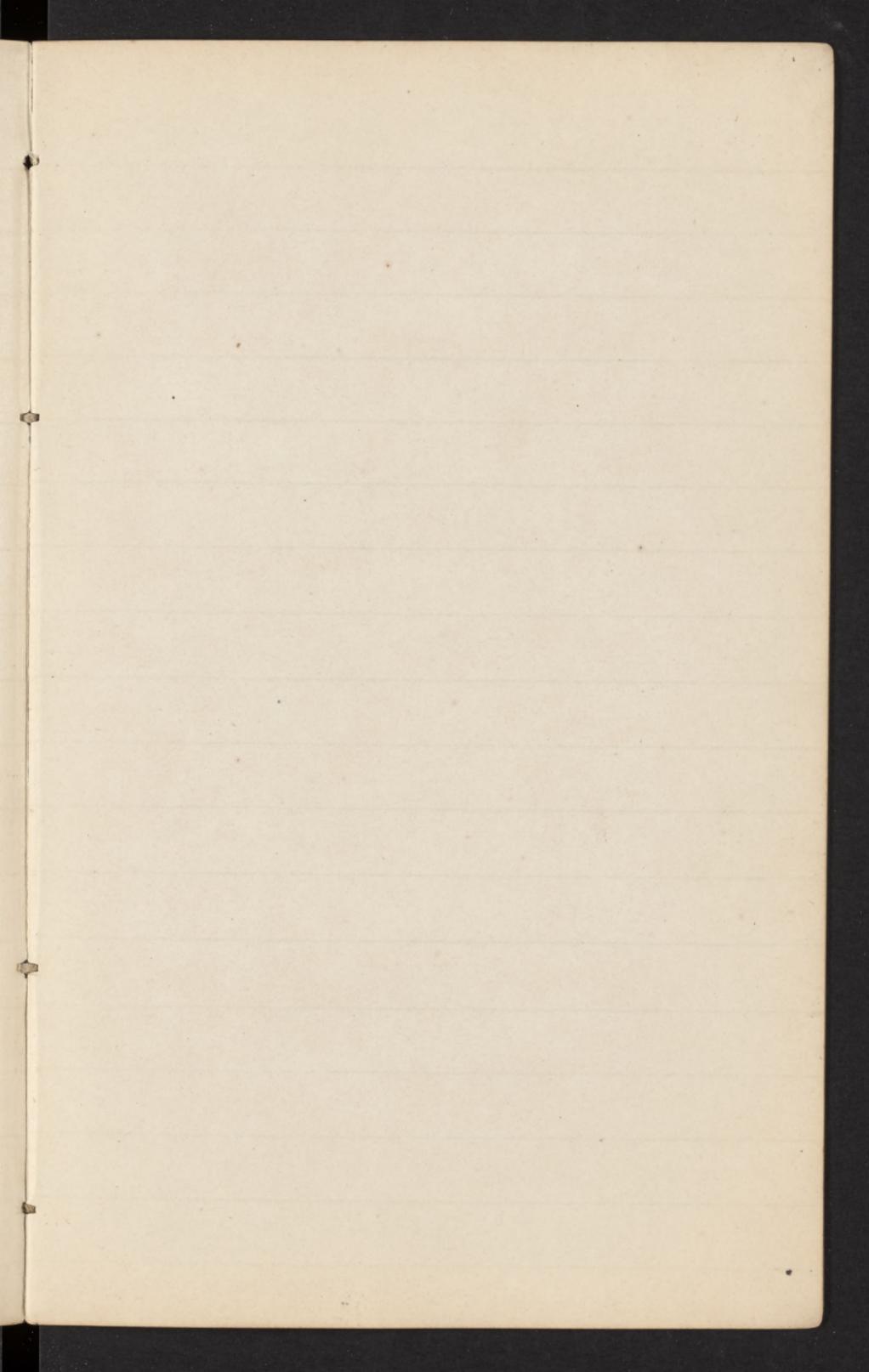


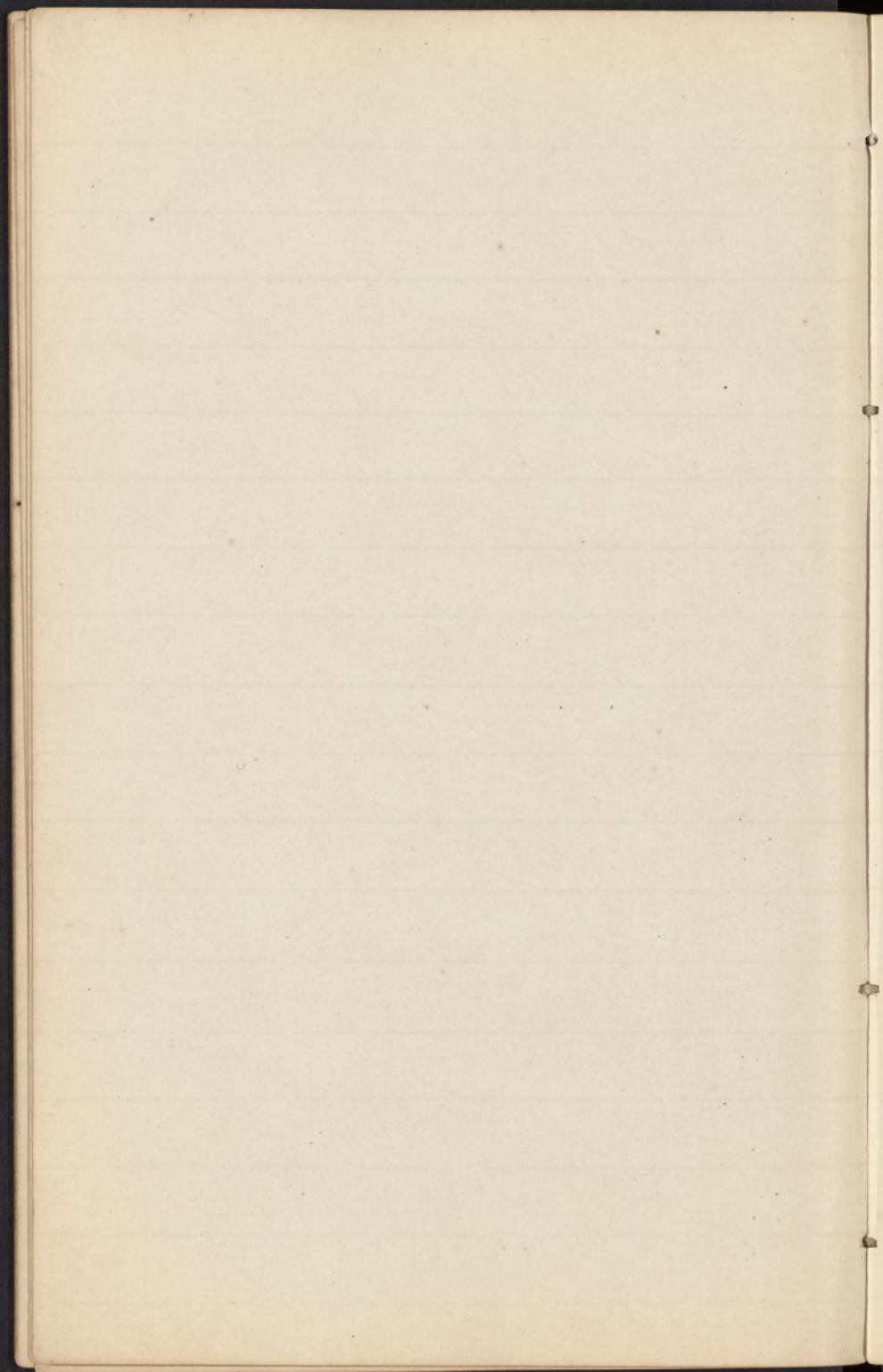


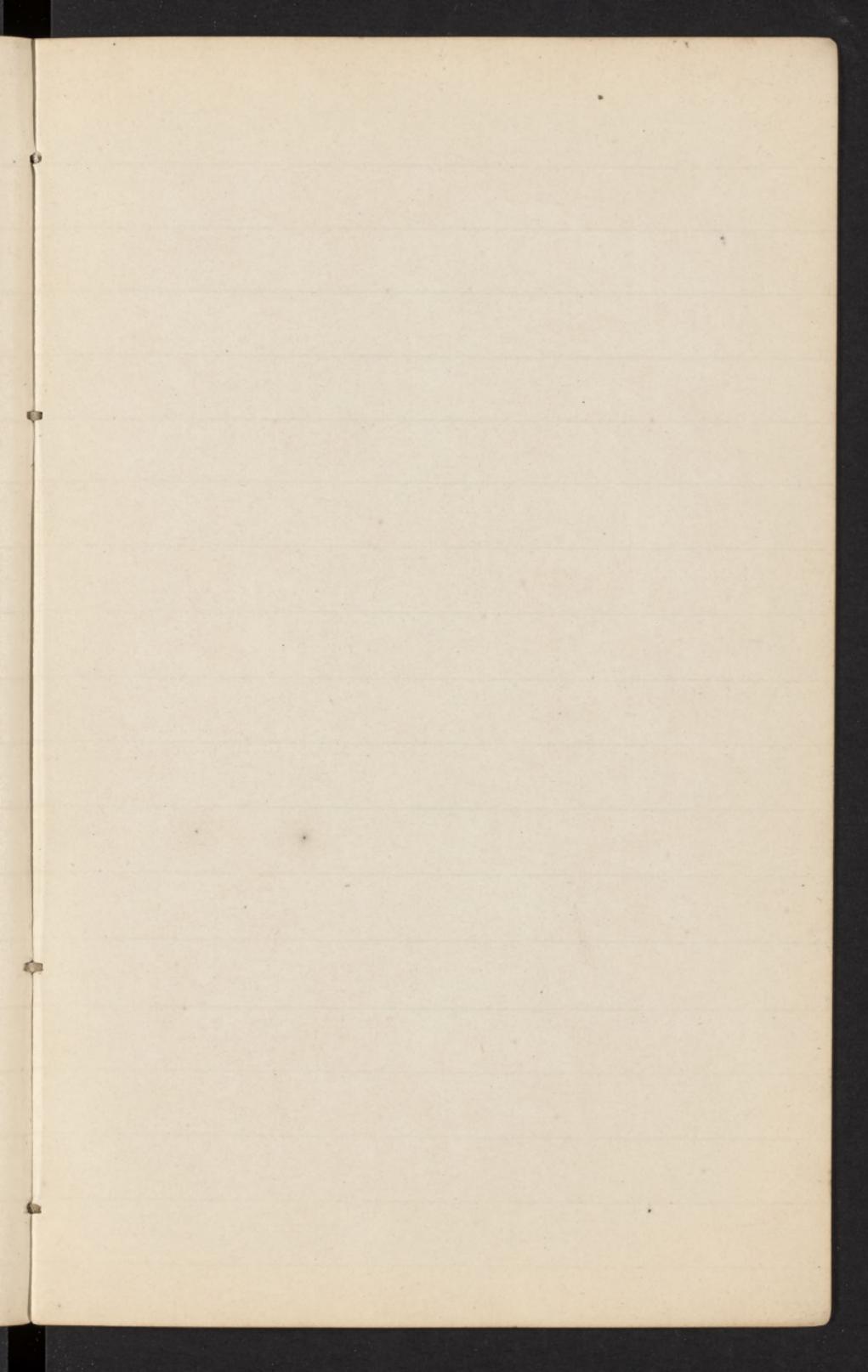


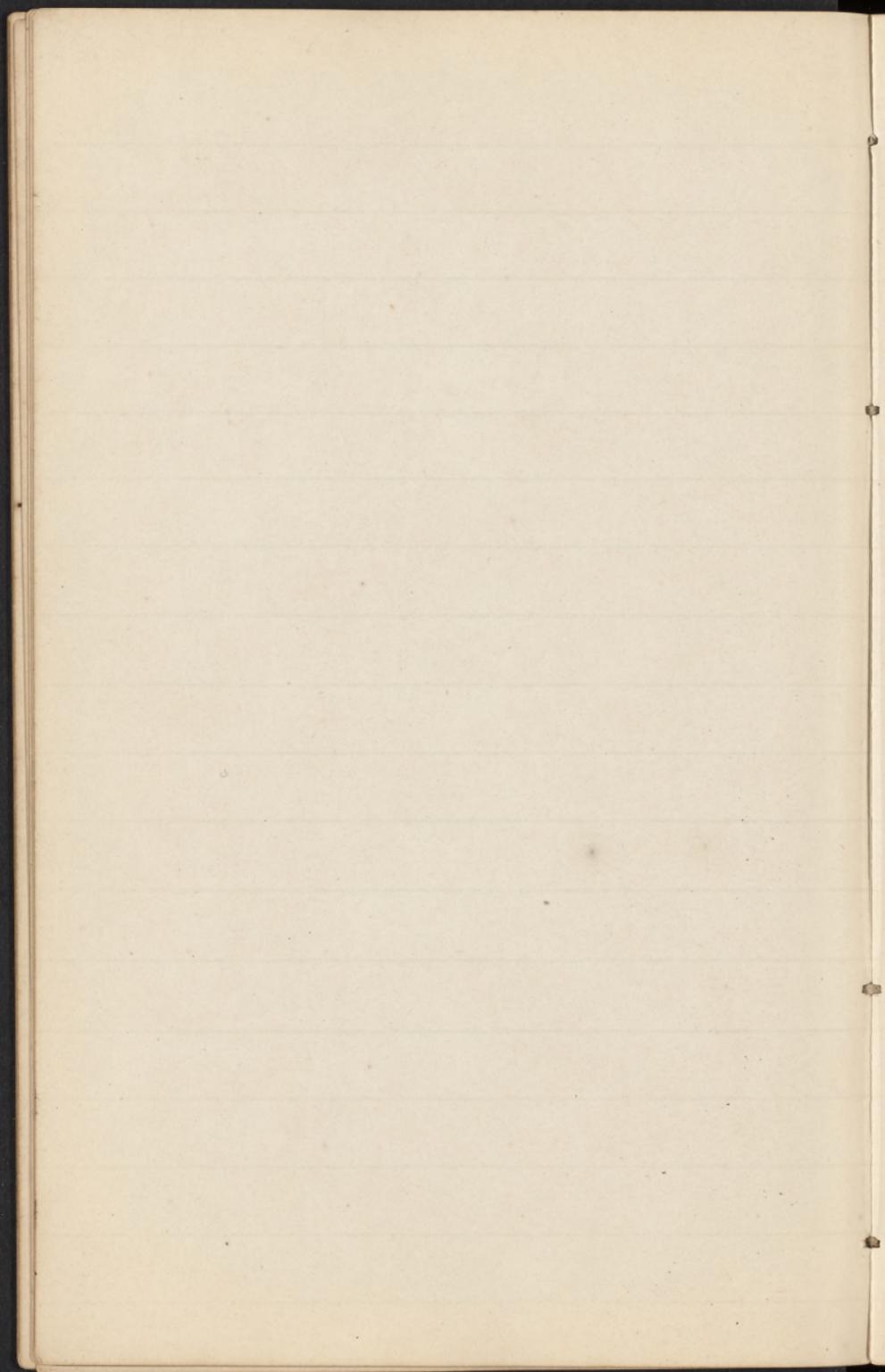


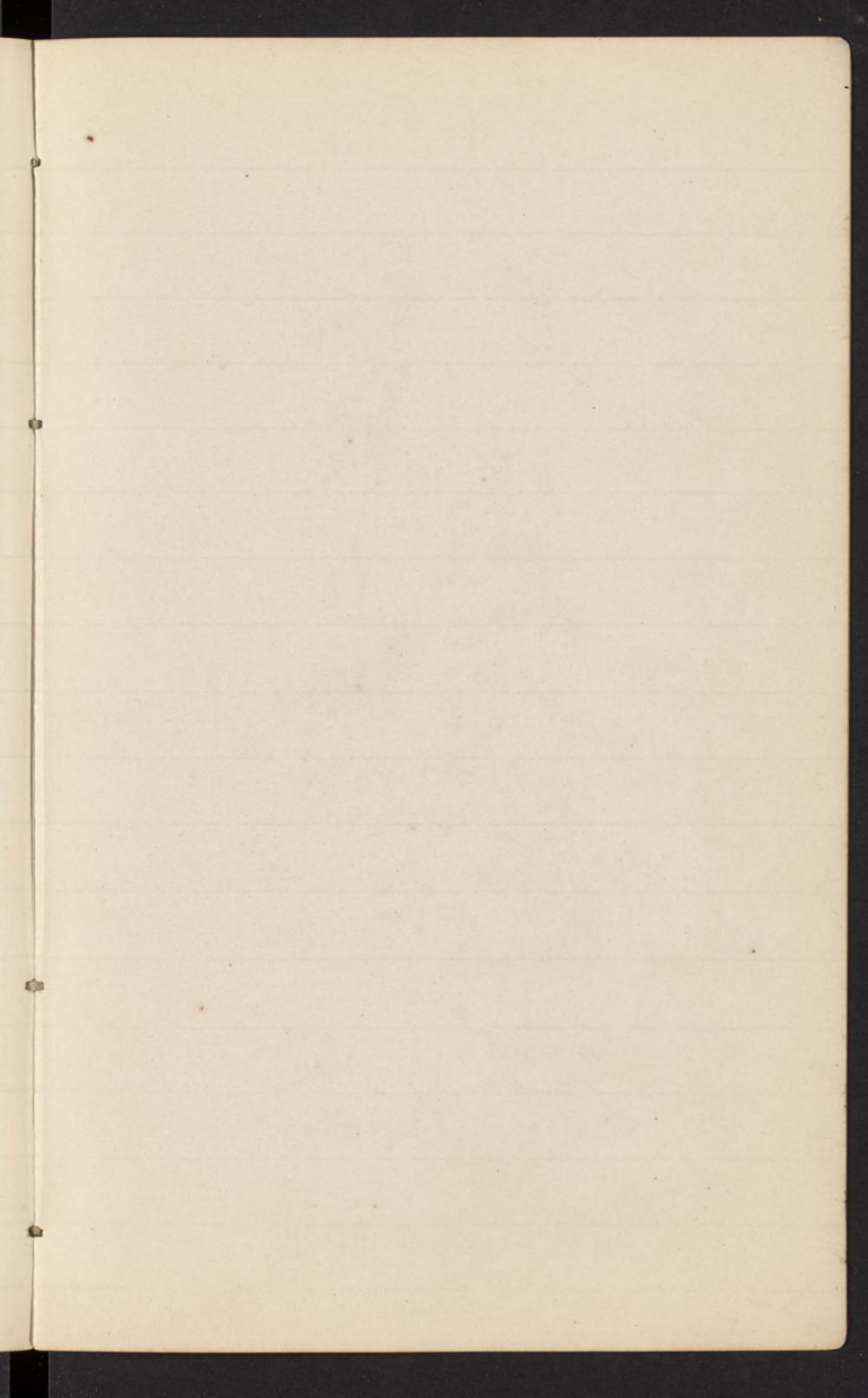


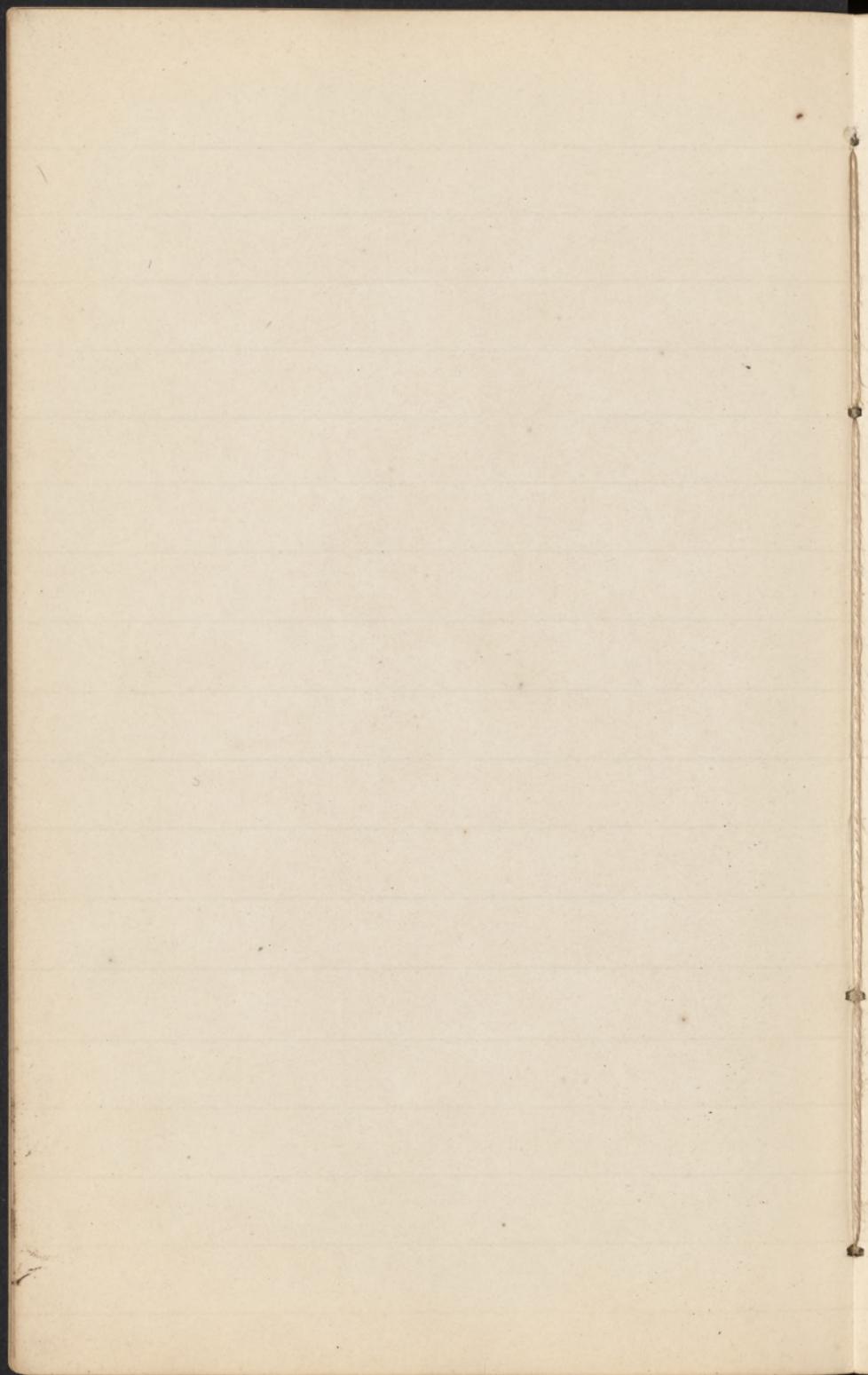


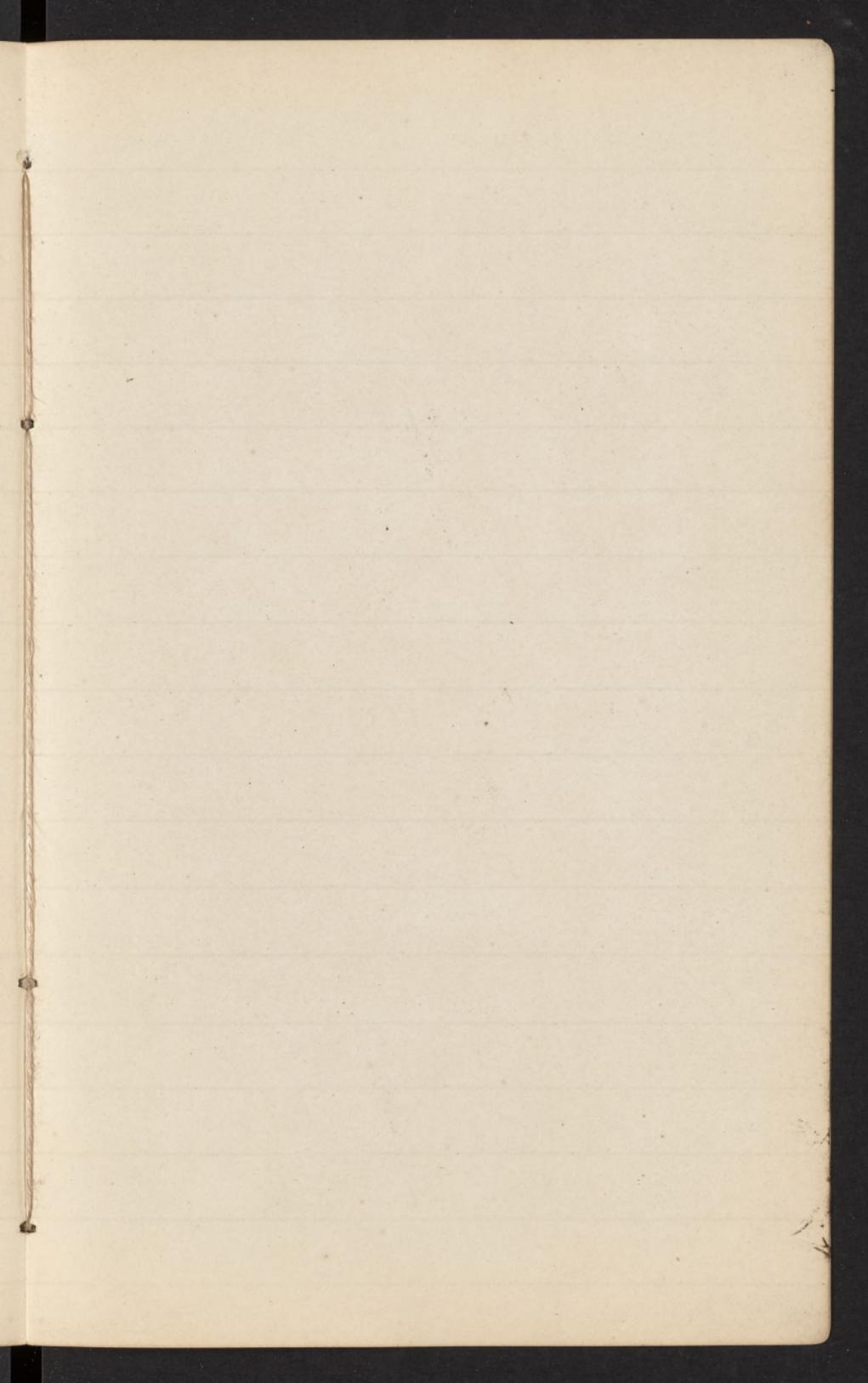


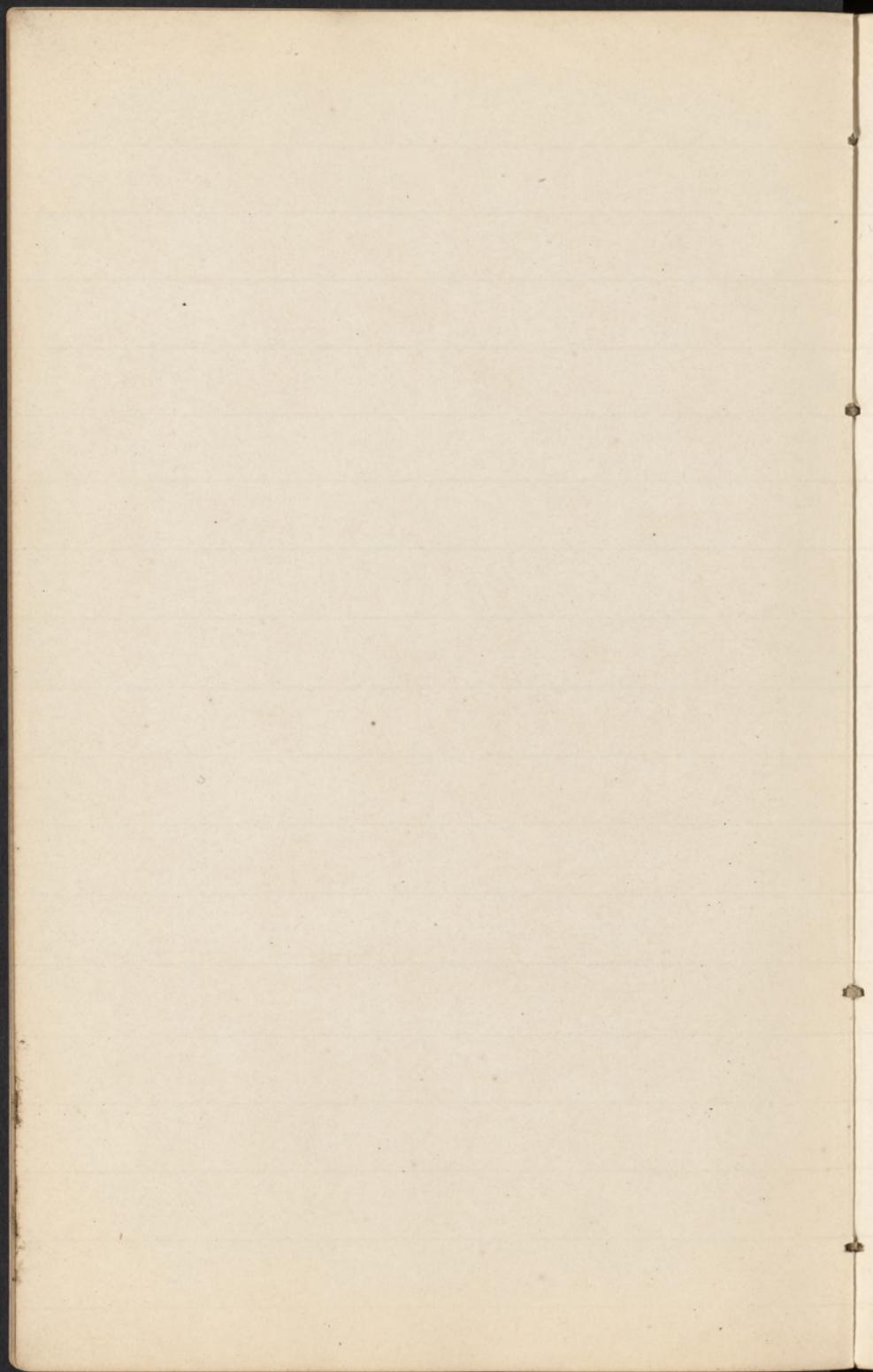


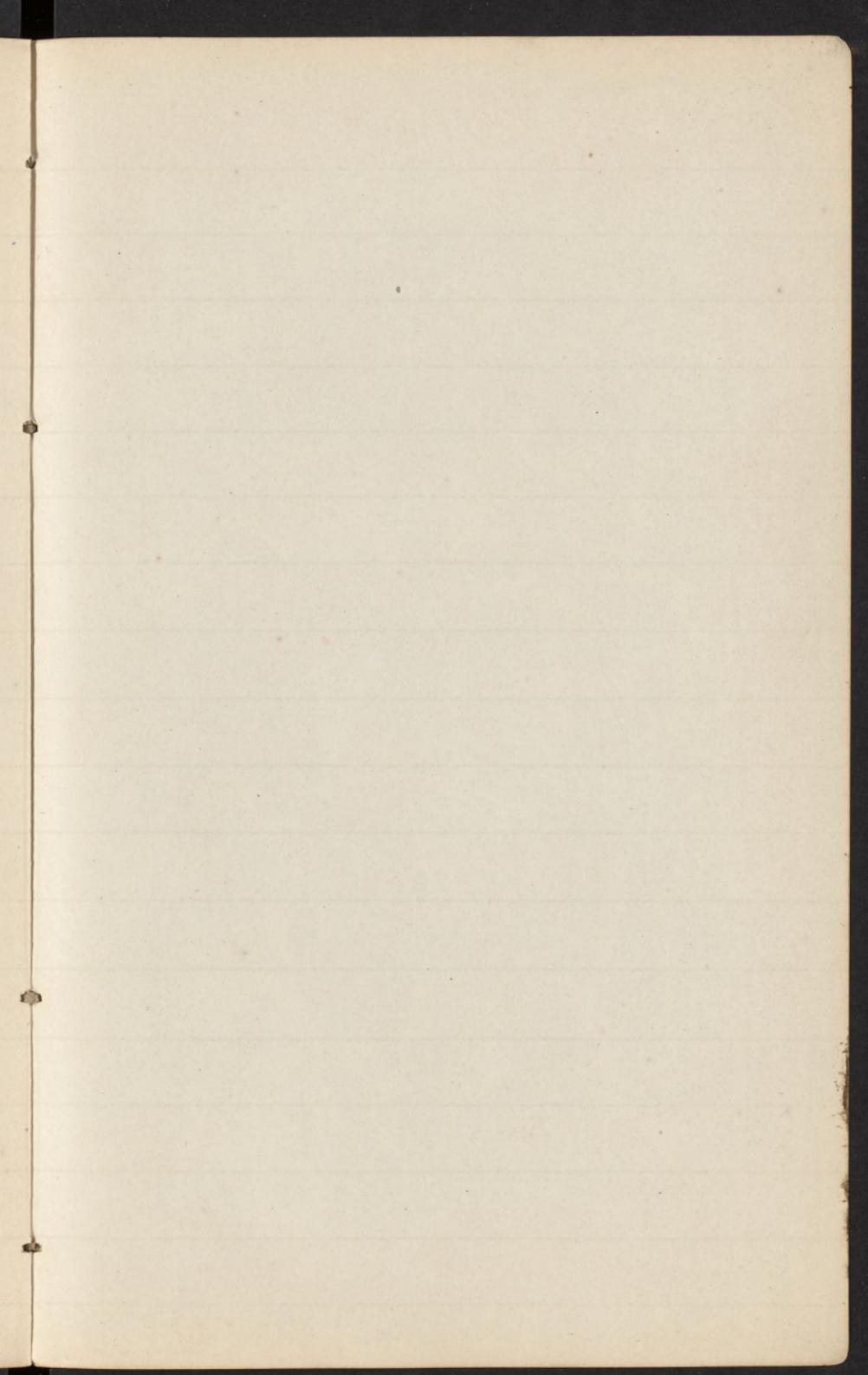


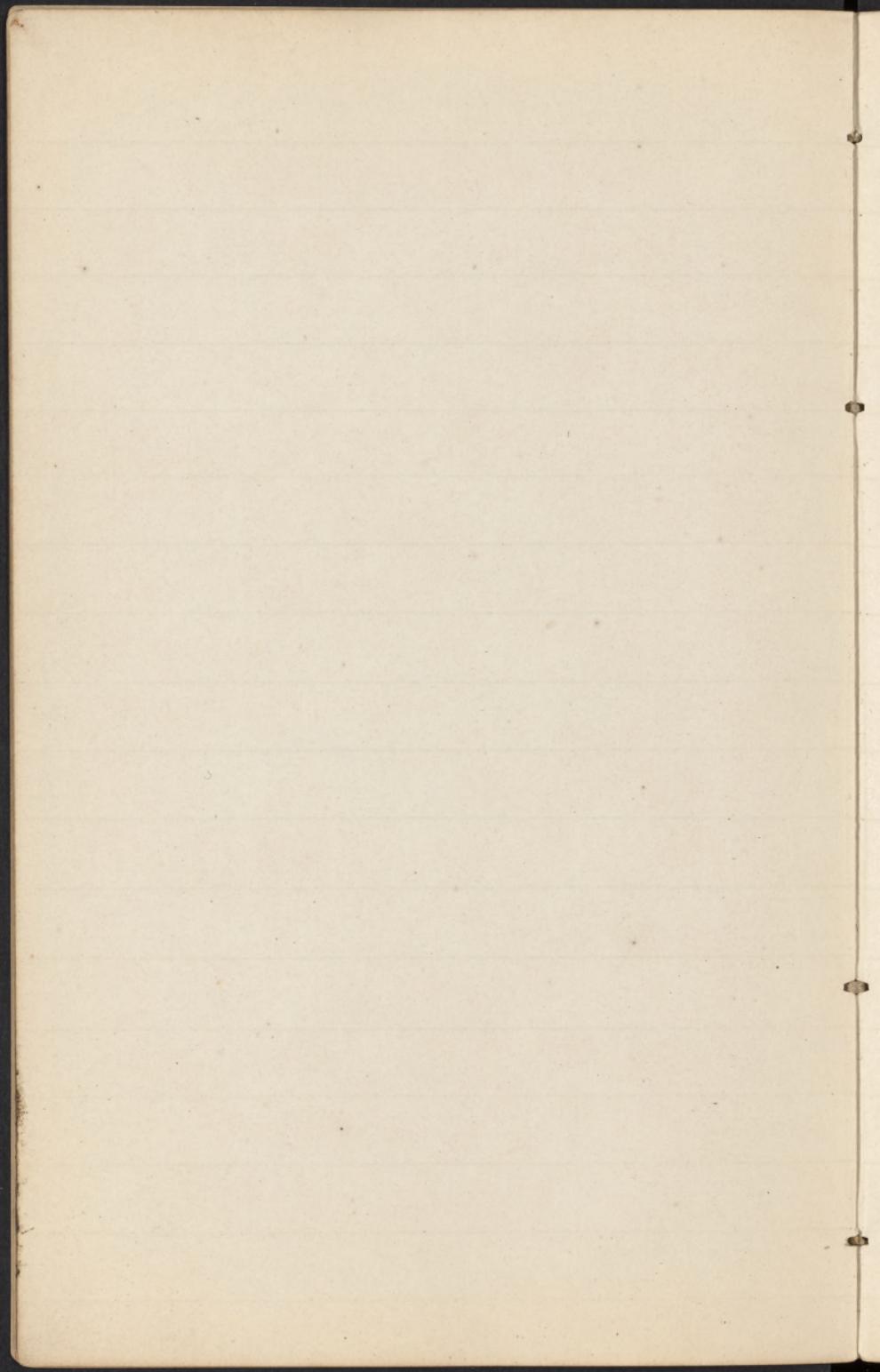


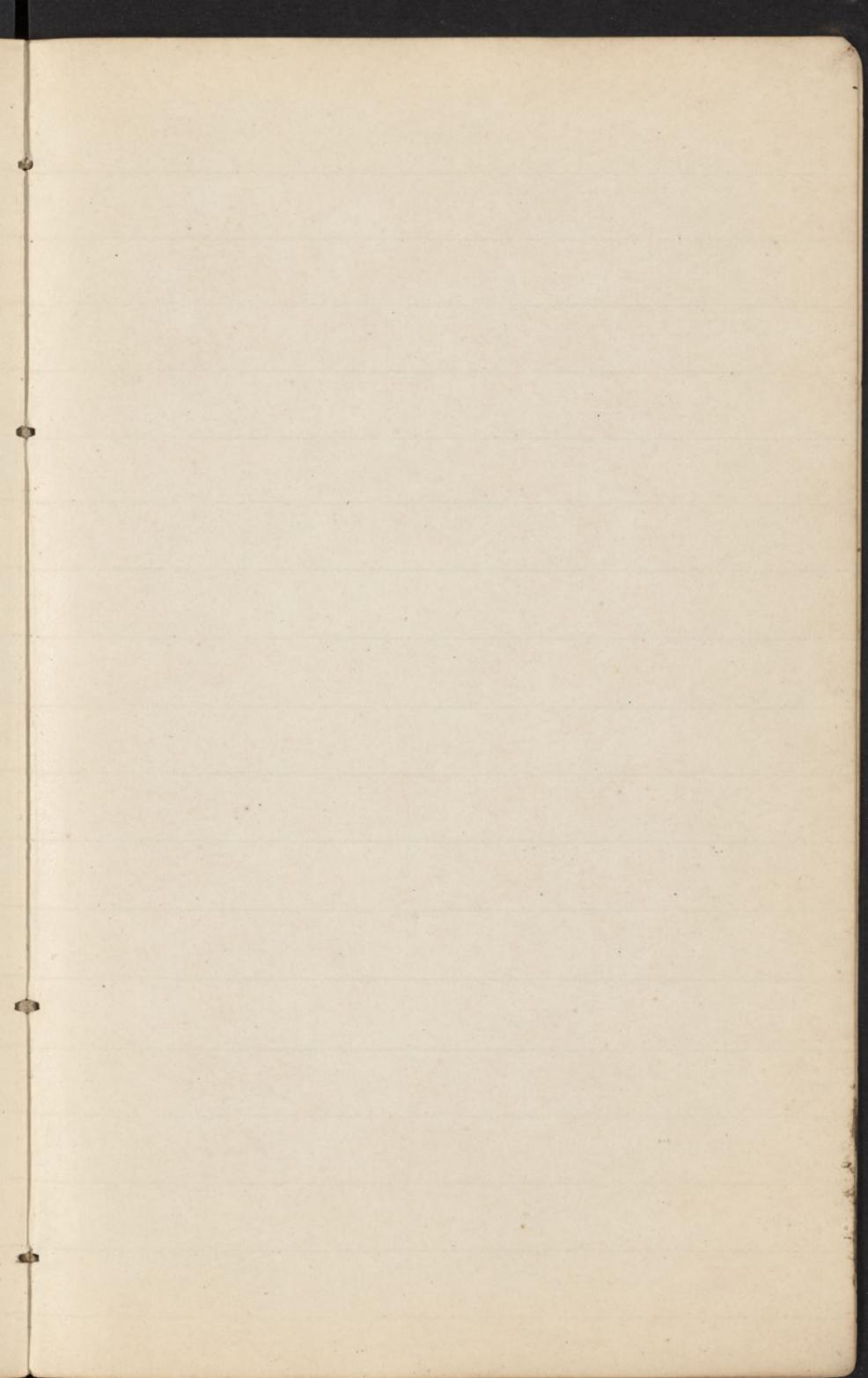


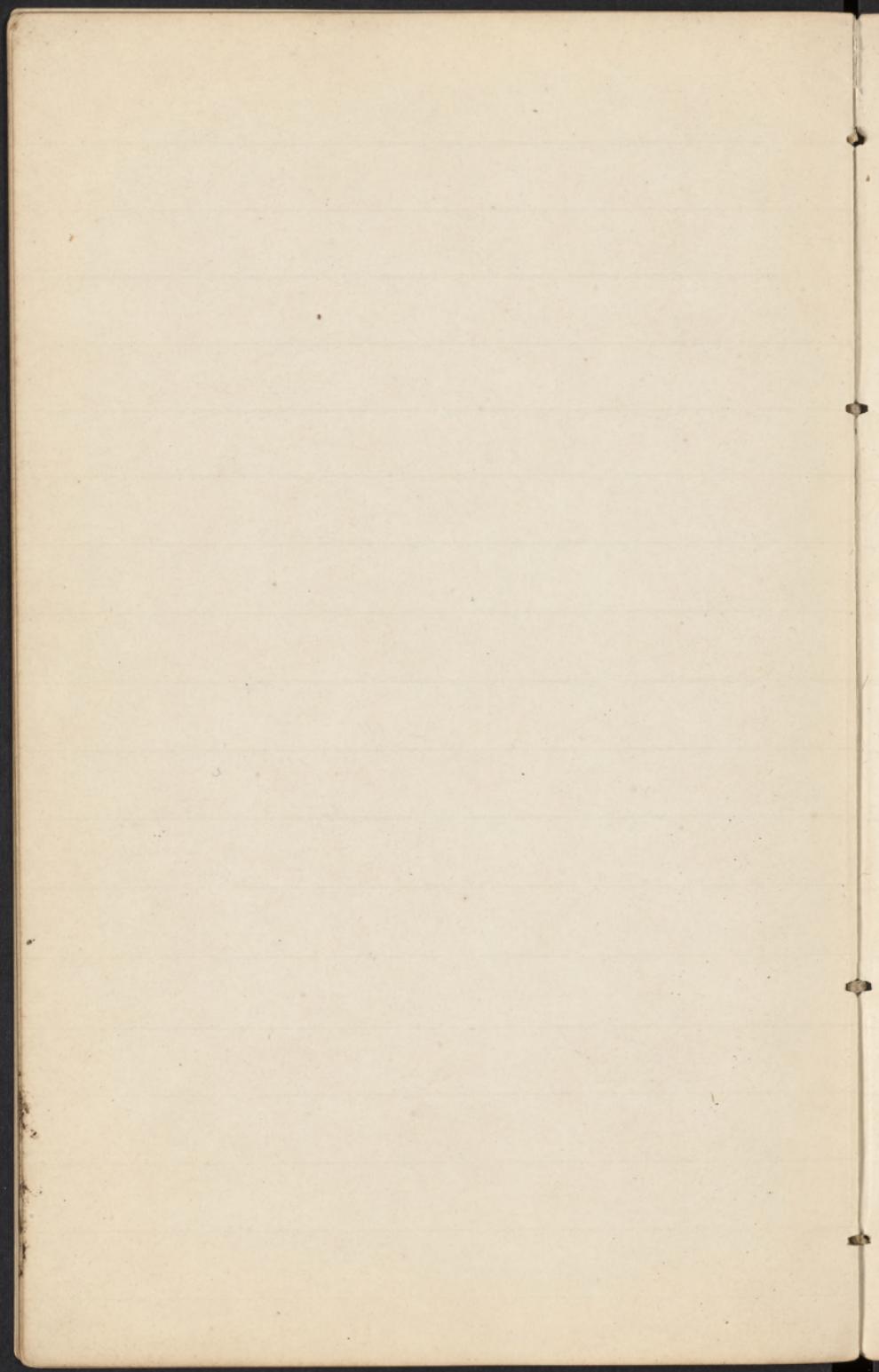


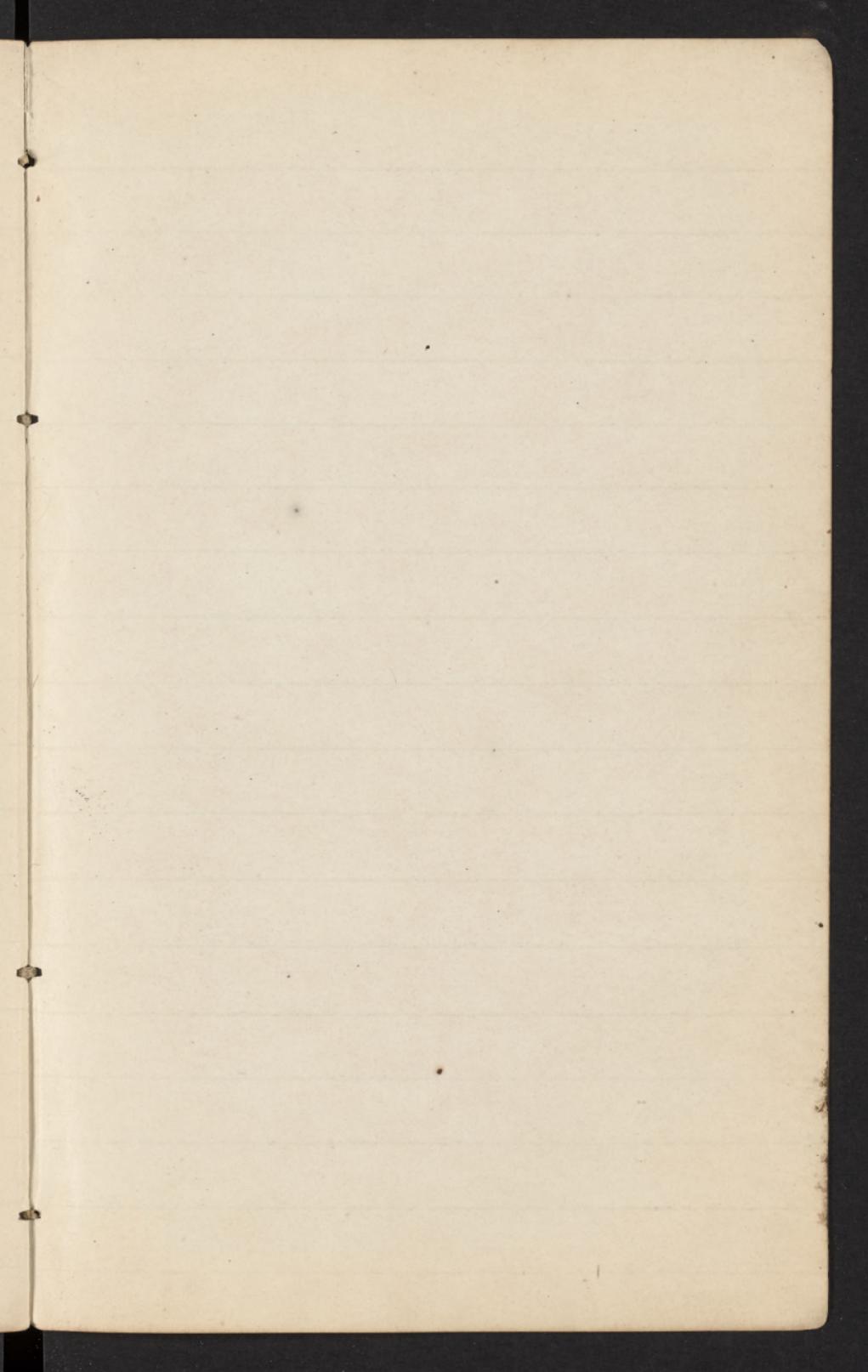


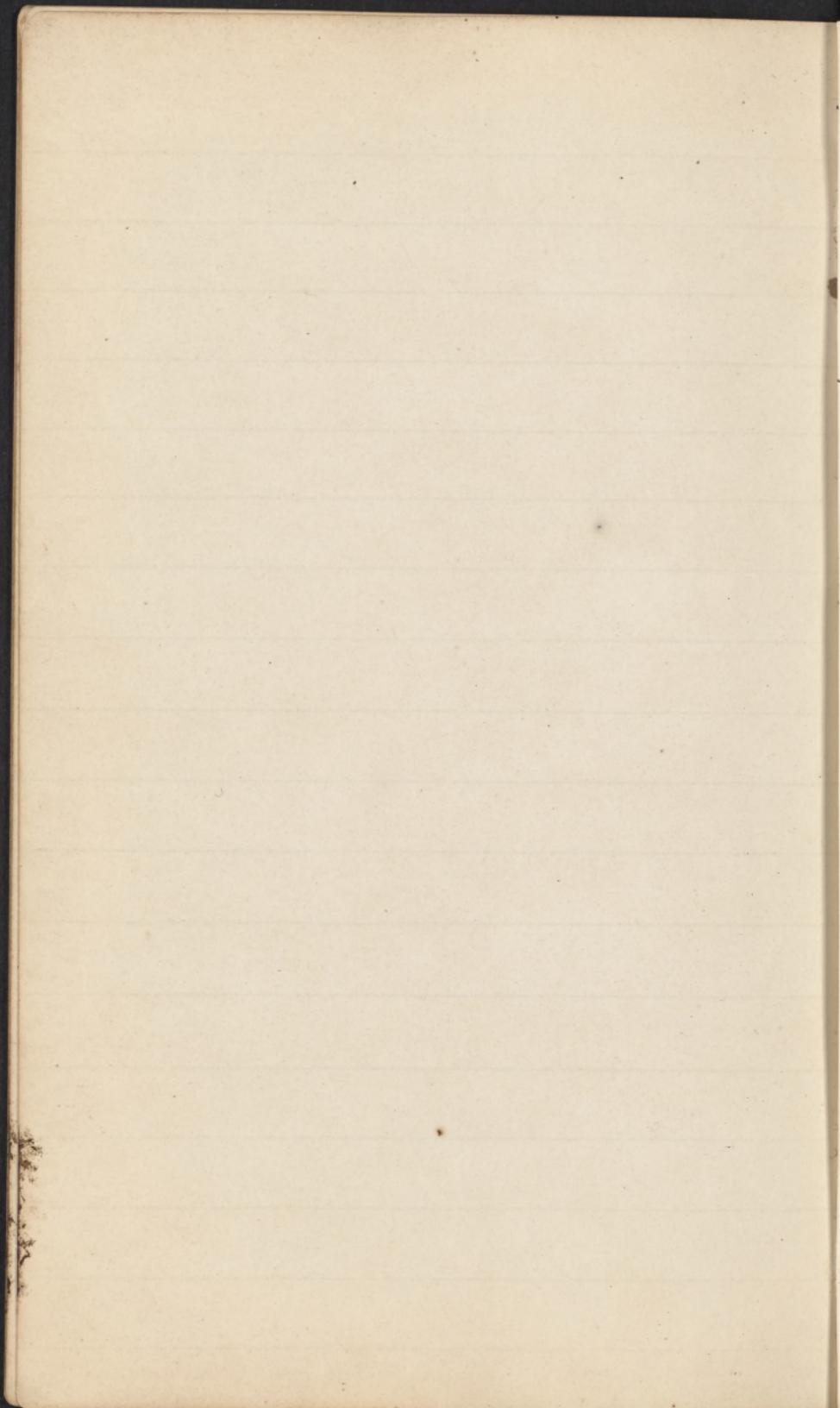


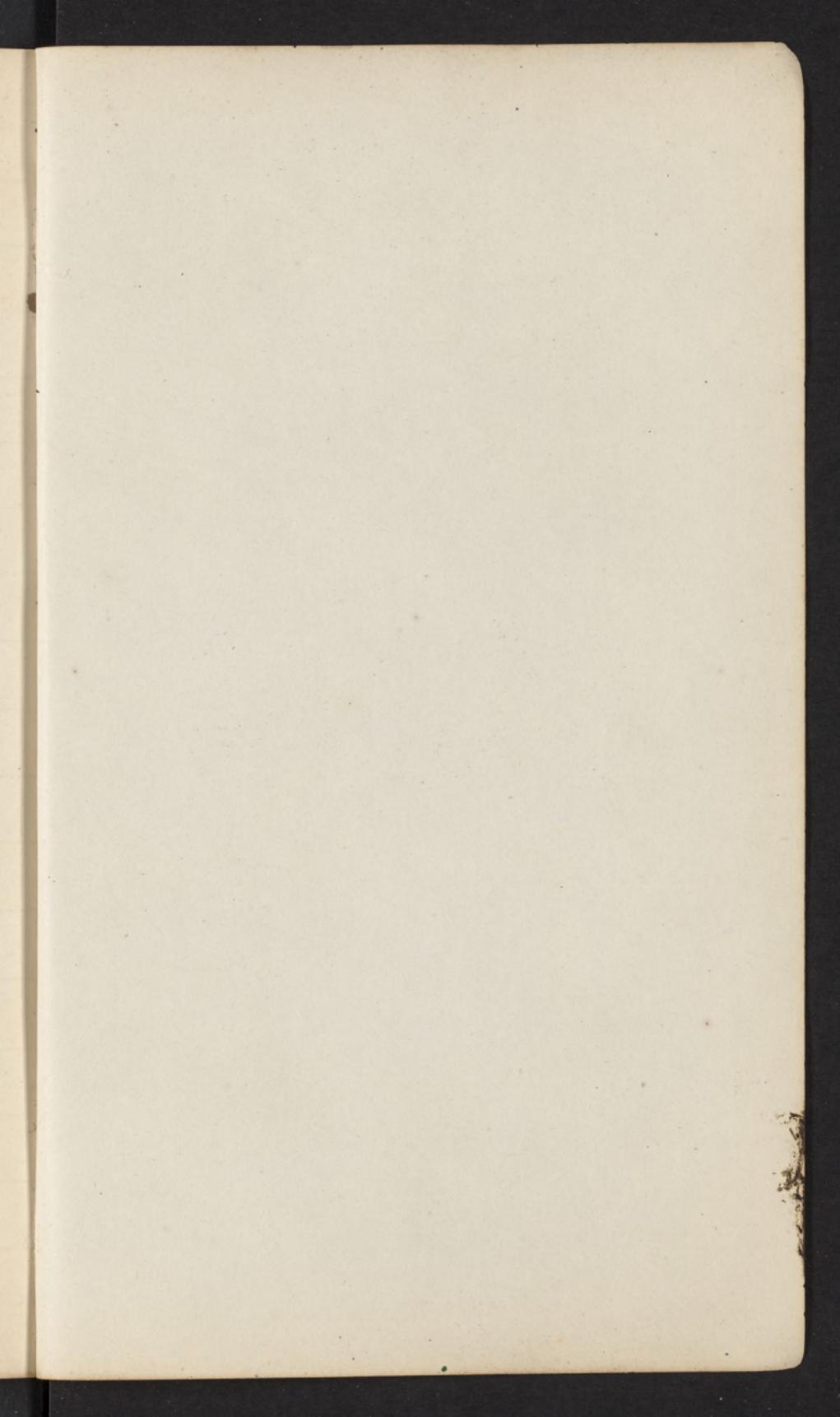












Papera 17th B August

DISINFECTANTS.

Dr. J. N. McCormac, in the *South Western Medical Gazette*:

Burning is the only reliable disinfecter of the discharges from the lungs and throat in phthisis, diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Boiling destroys all known disease-germs, and completely disinfects clothing and bedding.

Chloride of lime, four ounces to the gallon of water, efficiently disinfects the discharges from cholera, typhoid and dysentery, whether from the mouth or bowel.

Bichloride of mercury and permanganate of potash, two drachms of each to the gallon of water, are equally efficient, and are odorless, but are poisonous, and require longer time to act.

Super-heated steam is also equally potent, but is also inapplicable except in public institutions.

Sulphur is reliable for disinfecting rooms; three pounds for every thousand cubic feet of air should be burned in an iron vessel, closing all appertures in the room from access of air. The vessel should be placed in a tub of water; let it remain for twenty-four hours. Afterwards wash walls, etc., with the chloride of lime solution.

Sulphate of iron retards decomposition in privy vaults, etc., but is no true disinfectant.

Finer of the Chloride of Iron

than what he will have

Potass & B. & $\frac{1}{2}$ B. II $\frac{1}{2}$ in
dry Lime & oft & very

Potass Can 3 ss

Potass Land 3 ss

Strychnine gr $\frac{1}{2}$

Water gr $\frac{1}{2}$

Lime $\frac{1}{2}$ T

Ferri Pyro Phis 3 iv

Potass & $\frac{1}{2}$ Potass Can 3 ss

Finer Opn B. II

Fart Ferri & $\frac{1}{2}$ Aqua B. IX

P

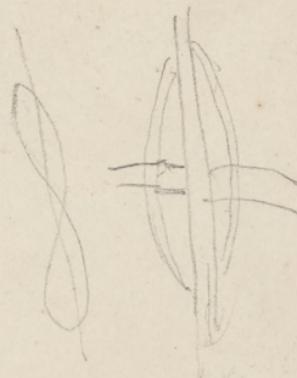
Ferri & Potass Fart 2 T

Gum Syr 2 T

Alein 2 T

S. B. $\frac{1}{2}$

146 n. 20.









ly restored to health, by this most useful prescription of Dr. Dwight S. Moore:

Rx Cocaine hydrochlorat.. gr.iiij
Atropia sulphat..... gr.j
Morphia sulphat..... gr.ij
Bismuth oxid..... 5j
Pineoline..... 5ij

M. Sig.—To be applied twice a day.

Infantile Eczema.

When occurring on the scalps of infants, eczema passes rapidly through the erythematous and vesicular to the pustular stage, and is characterized by the formation of thick greenish-yellow scabs, covering a raw, red and cracked surface.

Seborrhœa.

May appear on any portion of the body, but attacks chiefly the scalp and face. It appears either in the form of an oily coating on the skin or as dirty-white or yellow flat scales which are more or less greasy and adherent (*dandruff*). Dr. Howard S. Munday claims this combination cannot be excelled:

R	Sulph. sublim.	5ss
	Balsami Peru.....	5j
	Pineoline	5ij

M. Sig.—Saturate scalp first with olive oil; allow to macerate 10 or 12 hours, when the scales can be readily removed with soap and warm water, then apply, rubbing in thoroughly daily.

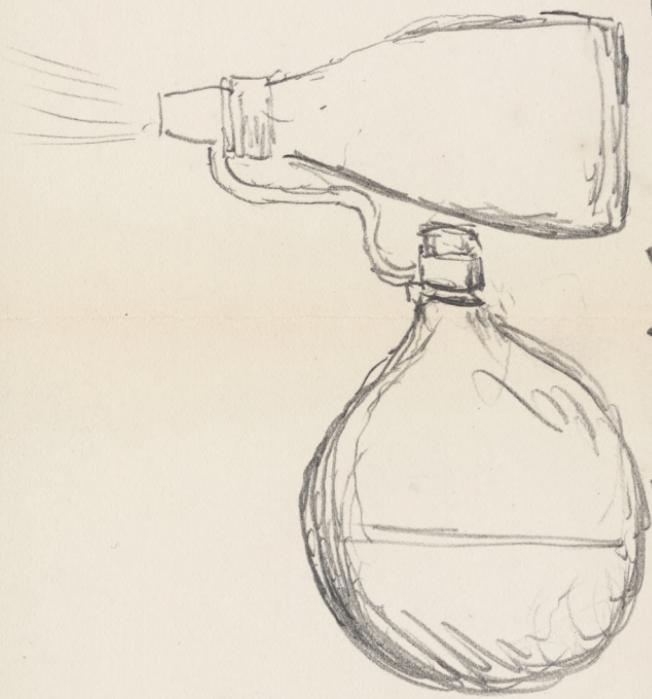
BRISTOL R. I.

Rx Albolene 3*ij*
 Eucalyptol 3*ss.*
 Menthol 9*ss* x -

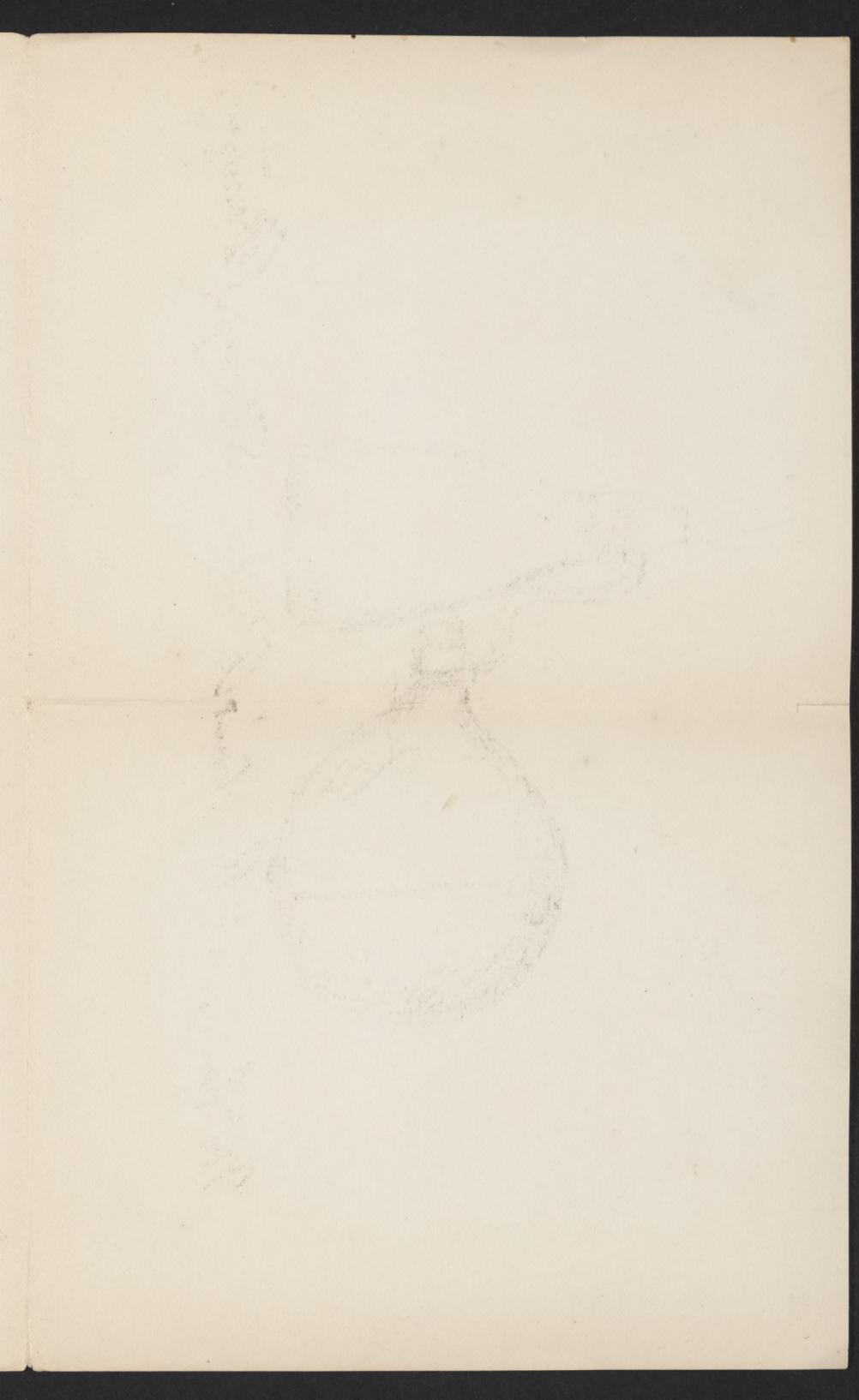
~~H.~~ S. 8- Use in atomizer for
 throat -

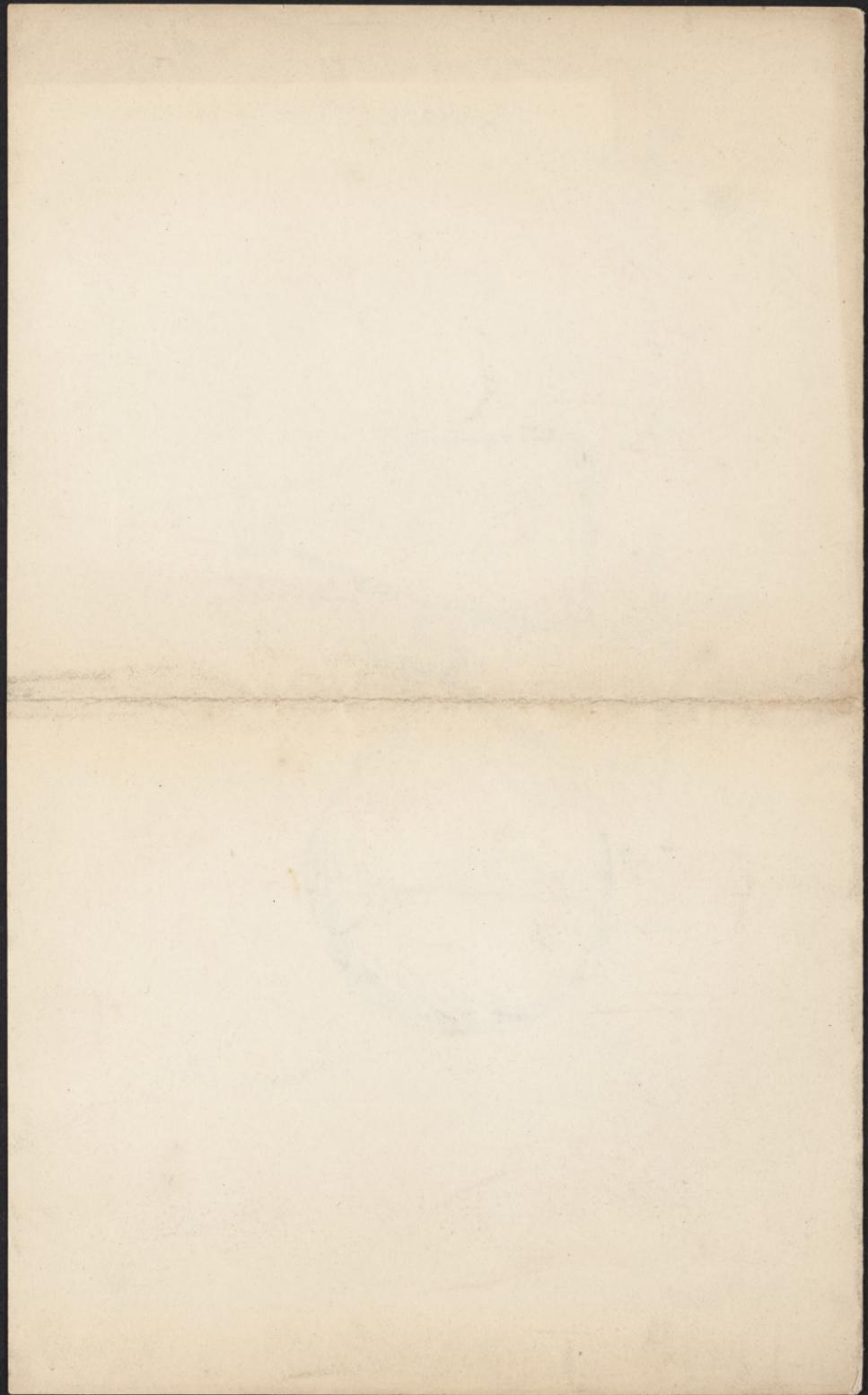
Rx Terabene " Marks" 3*ij*
 Eucalyptol " Marks" 3*ff*-
 Menthol 3*ff*
 Albolene 3*ij*
~~3*ij*~~

~~H.~~ S. use in Atomizer -



McKee's Rollins' Atomizer
Spray (Atomizer)-





John Wyeth & Brothers

APOTHECARIES,

1412 WALNUT STREET.

R

Polo. Autin. Tyson gr. iv

Pulo. Dorri gsr

Potass Citras grs xxx

M Div. in chart No xii

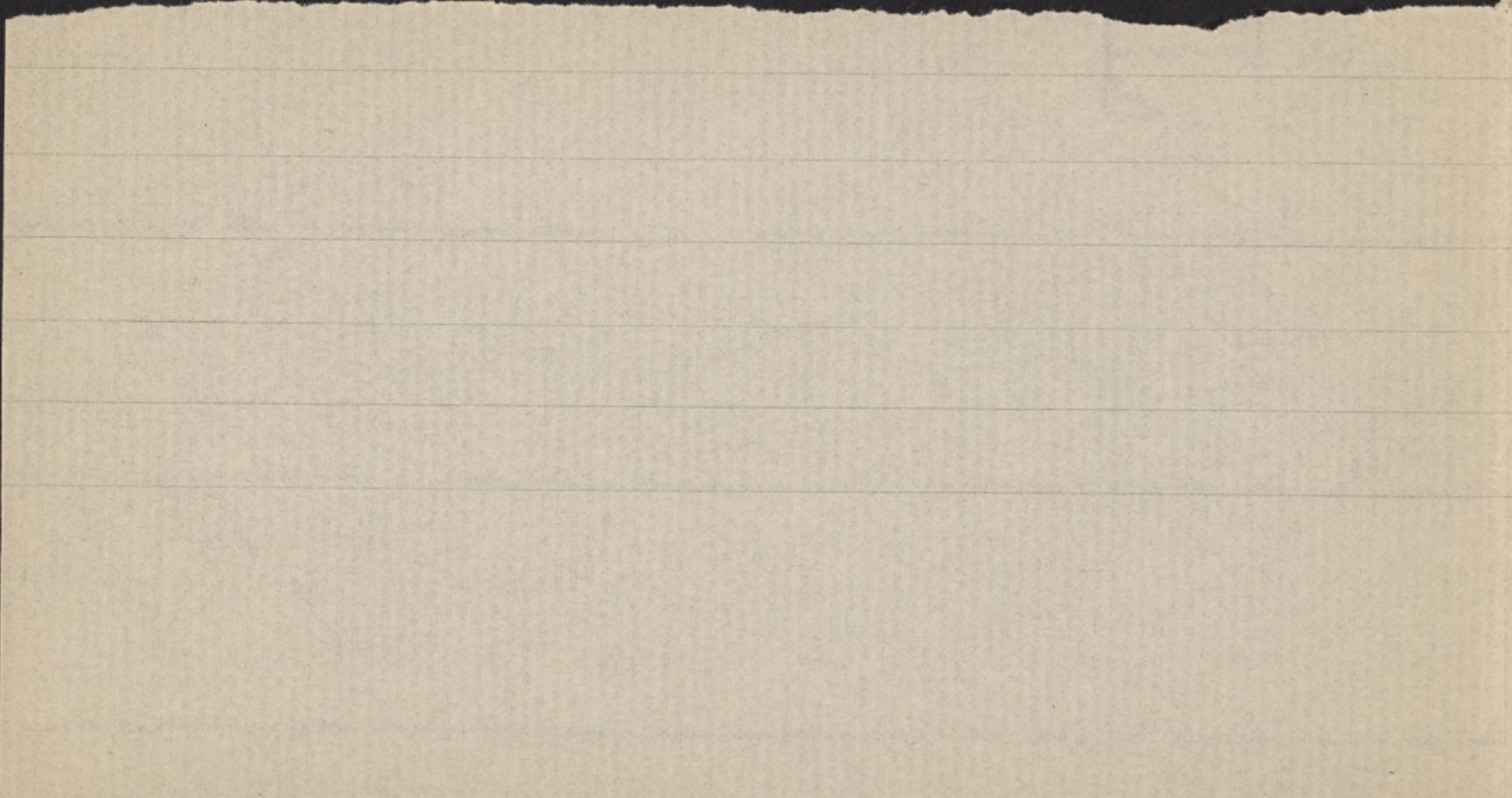
Sig - for Dr. Howes child

One every two hours for cough

Copy S. A. K. Smith

51800

11.3.78



GRAND HOTEL-ANISSE

ANNUAL RACE OF HORSES - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

GRAND HÔTEL-VENISE



BUCC. FONTANA - VENEZIA

Rx

Heroin

gr II "

Acetanilid

Terpin hydraté

Quinac Bisulph. aa gr XLVIII ^{...}

ff f. Capsulae no XXIV dir.

f. one capsule every four hours

for Dr Howe

From

11

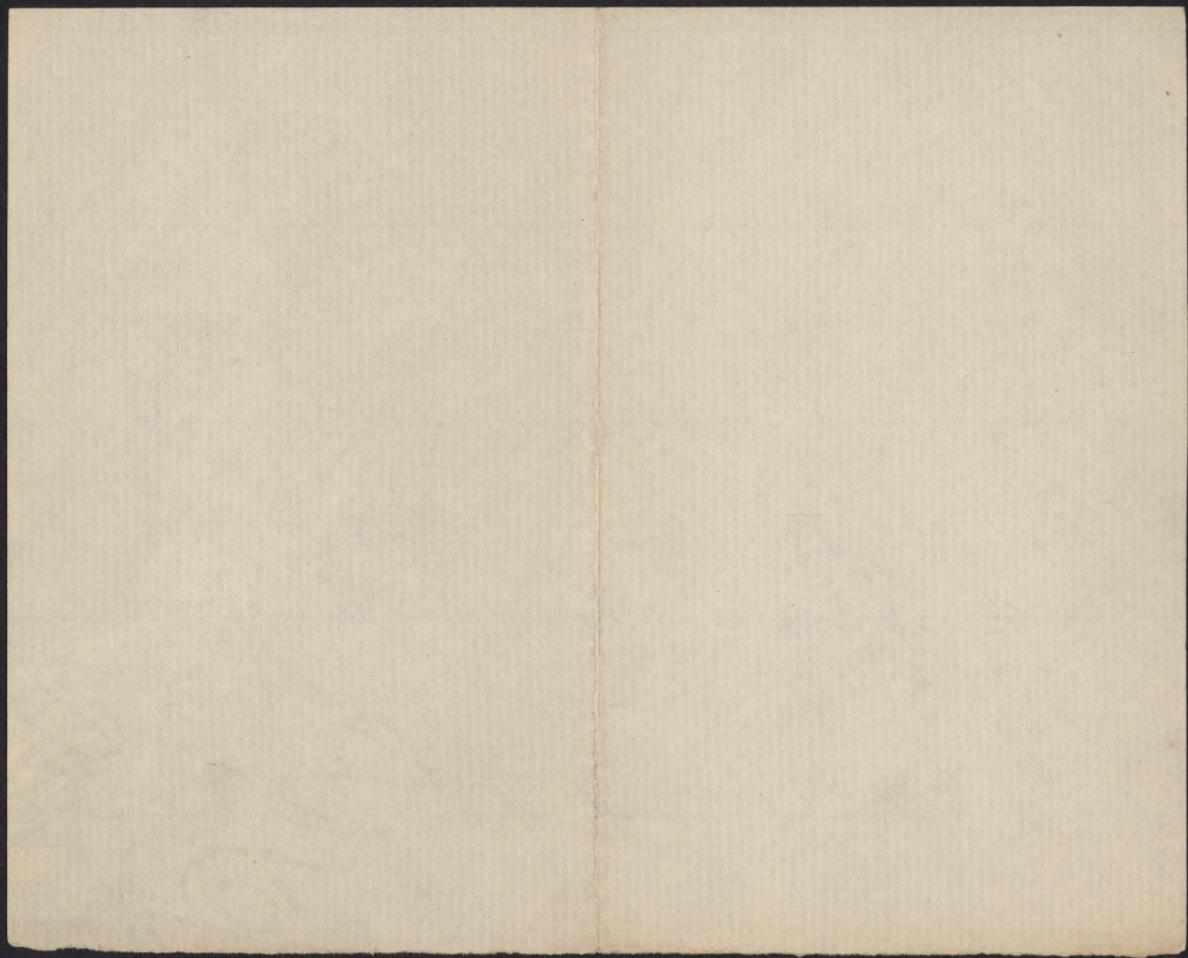
Brown's Yeast - 934.

Milk - 1 qt.

Maltine - 934.

Mr. Stand on back of range for
1/2 an hour - Then eat and talk -
H. will keep 24 hours H.M.H.

Given by Mrs. D. M. H.



DIRECTORY FOR NURSES.

HALL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
N. E. Cor. 13th and Locust Sts.

Telephone No. 3807.

Philadelphia,..... 18

Male and Female Nurses may be obtained for all cases at any hour of the day and night.

FEES.—For sending a nurse,

between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., - - - - \$2.00

between 6 P. M. and 10 P. M., - - - - 3.00

between 10 P. M. and 7 A. M., - - - - 4.00

For furnishing information as to disengaged nurses, 1.00

For wet nurses (uncertified), - - - - 5.00

" (certified after special medical examination) 10.00

All charges must be paid in person or by letter cash in advance. When a nurse is ordered by telegraph, the money must be sent by telegraphic money order in advance.

MRS. M. T. LAKE, *Secretary.*

Mr Ash S. Pennington
4059. Spring Garden S^W

NOTICE.

Please report immediately to the Directory the name and address of the nurse with whom the engagement is made, the date at which it will begin and, if possible, the date at which it will end.

It is earnestly requested that any failure to find a nurse will be promptly reported to the Directory.

Any failure on the part of the nurse to fulfill an engagement should also be similarly reported.

The following suggestions also are made in the interest both of the patient and of the nurse.

In case of absence of a nurse, all messages should be left accurately in writing to insure prompt attention. Never trust merely to the memory of the person answering your call.

Traveling expenses should be paid by the patient and the nurse's washing be done.

A nurse should have sufficient sleep (if possible a continuous one), an hour for exercise in the fresh air every day, and facilities for bathing at suitable intervals.

A lunch or an early meal should be provided for the nurse, if required to sit up at night.